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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING COMMISSION

ANNUAL PLAN
1968-69

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Annual Plan 1968-69

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The two Annual Plans for the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 had been formulated on the basis of the assumptions and calculations which had been made while preparing the Draft Outline of the original Fourth Five Year Plan (1966-71). The Planning Commission, which was re-constituted in September, 1967, after careful consideration felt that with the lapse of time, many of the assumptions and calculations made with reference to the Draft Outline were no longer valid and that a fresh exercise would have to be undertaken and that to be feasible operationally, the five years to be covered by the new Fourth Plan might commence from 1969-70. This proposal was endorsed by the National Development Council. In order that the proposals of the Annual Plan for 1968-69 could be incorporated effectively in the Central and State budgets for the year, it was necessary for this Plan to be finalised by January, 1968. The Commission, therefore, decided to undertake the formulation of the 1968-69 Annual Plan prior to the formulation of the new Fourth Plan after carefully taking into consideration the prevailing economic situation.

1.2. The work on the preparation of the States' Annual Plans for 1968-69 was initiated in August, 1967. The State Governments were requested in September, 1967 to formulate detailed proposals on the basis of a fairly accurate assessment of their resources, keeping in mind the two basic objectives, namely, the achievement of a feasible rate of growth and maintenance of a stable price level. In view of the very difficult resources position, the State Governments were requested, in particular, to ensure that full utilisation was made of the infra-structure already built up and capacities created in other fields of development. Further, in formulating their Annual Plan proposals, States were advised to take into account the progress actually made, both in physical and financial terms, in the preceding two Annual Plans, the quantum of spill-over expenditure in the current year, other unavoidable plan expenditure to meet commitments already made and the need for filling up essential gaps in the economy.

1.3. With a view to formulating the States' Annual Plans on a more realistic basis, the procedure for the scrutiny and discussions of the Annual Plans was slightly modified. Under the revised procedure, the examination of State Plans was arranged in three stages. The immediate task was to arrive at a fairly accurate estimate of the States' financial resources for 1968-69 for which discussions were held sufficiently in advance of the general discussions on the Plan proposals. The next stage commenced with the discussions in the Central Working Groups of the sectoral outlays which were held over a period of five weeks, thereby allowing a longer time than in the past for the consideration of sectoral proposals. After the completion of these discussions the Planning Commission and the State Planning Departments received the final reports of the Working Groups. In the Planning Commission the Working Group Reports were examined by the Programme Advisers who made recommendations to enable the Commission to take an overall view prior to discussions with the State Chief Ministers. The final stage consisted of a series of discussions between the Planning Commission and the States' Chief Ministers individually. After the discussions between the Planning Commission and the Chief Ministers, the tentative outlays for their Annual Plans were communicated to the States. The States were also informed that to the extent they were in a position to make a net addition to their resources, the outlays could be suitably increased later.

1.4. The Administrations of Union Territories were also requested to formulate Draft Annual Plan proposals for the year 1968-69 on the basis of the guide-lines indicated to States. Estimates of resources of the Union Territories having separate legislatures and budgets were considered ahead of the discussions on the Annual Plan proposals for 1968-69. These were followed by the discussions on the Plan proposals in the meetings of the Planning Commission, which were attended by the representatives of the Union Territories and Central Ministries concerned. The Programme Advisers made their recommendations to the Planning Commission regarding the size and content of the Annual Plan of individual Union Territory. These recommendations were considered by the Commission before the commencement of the discussions between the Planning Commission and the Chief Ministers of the Union Territories having separate legislatures. The Plans of other Union Territories were discussed with the heads of these Administrations. The Plan outlays for 1968-69 and the sectoral distribution were finalised after these discussions and intimated to the Union Territories concerned.

1.5. Early in October, 1967, the Central Ministries were asked by the Planning Commission to formulate their proposals for the Annual Plan for 1968-69 in consultation with the officers of Associate Finance. They were advised that in addition to the overall financial constraint, the criteria to be kept in mind in selecting projects/programmes for the Annual Plan for 1968-69 should be the commitments and spillover expenditure from the previous year, the need to fill up vital gaps to ensure future development, the requirements of foreign exchange/aid relating to those projects for which foreign exchange has been assured and the utilisation of the infra-structure already created.

1.6. The Annual Plan proposals received from the Central Ministries were scrutinised in the Planning Commission. Following this scrutiny meetings were held during the period November, 1967 to January, 1968 with the representatives of the Ministries concerned, their Associate Finance and the Ministry of Finance. The outlays as they emerged from these discussions were again reviewed in the light of the latest assessment of the overall availability of resources for the Central sector. Further adjustments became imperative. The final figures were incorporated in the Central Budget, 1968-69.

CHAPTER 2

ECONOMIC SITUATION

The good harvest of 1967-68 has brought a measure of relief to the economy from the strains under which it has been operating during the past two and a half years. It has also initiated the process of recovery to normalcy in economic affairs. How fast and enduring this recovery will be depends upon the success of economic management during the lean months of 1968 and even thereafter, if the next agricultural season turns out to be indifferent. The prospect of putting the economy on the path of rapid growth also hinges on the success of the preparatory effort during 1968-69. The Annual Plan for the year has been formulated against this background.

Agricultural production

2.2. The basic change in the economic situation during the second half of 1967-68 was brought about by the expectation of a high level of agricultural production. Foodgrains production is estimated to reach 95 million tonnes as against the last year's final estimate of 75 million tonnes and the previous record of 89 million tonnes in 1964-65. The increase works out to 26.7 per cent over the preceding year and 6.7 per cent over the level reached in 1964-65. This increase though influenced by well-spread and timely rainfall throughout the country has not been entirely due to it. It also reflects the response of agricultural production to the new strategy. About 6 million acres have been brought under high yielding varieties of seeds during the Kharif season as against a total of 4.7 million acres during the preceding agricultural year. Another 9 million acres is expected to have been covered during Rabi season. Simultaneously about 5 million acres have been added during the year to the area under irrigation. The use of nitrogenous fertilisers has gone up by 45 per cent and of phosphatic fertilisers by 60 per cent over the levels reached in the preceding year. This has been possible because of the corresponding step up in the availability through larger domestic production as well as imports. Domestic output of nitrogenous fertilisers is estimated to have gone up from 293,000 tonnes in 1966-67 to 350,000 tonnes in 1967-68 and that of phosphatic fertilisers from 144,000 tonnes to 200,000 tonnes. The value of fertiliser imports is expected to reach $ 265 million in 1967-68 as compared to $ 190 million in 1966-67. Area covered by plant protection has also increased by another 50 per cent. Farmers' investment in tractors, pumps and other improved agricultural appliances has also registered substantial increase. Above all, there has been a remarkable improvement in the response of farmers to improved methods of farming and a marked change in the attitude towards adoption of the new strategy.

2.3. The large increase in food production has also been accompanied by substantial improvement in the output of other crops. The total production of jute and mesta is estimated to have gone up from last year's level of 66 lakh bales to 78 lakh bales, sugarcane from 95 lakh tonnes to 99 lakh tonnes, cotton from 49 lakh bales to 60 lakh bales and oilseeds from 65 lakh tonnes to 90 lakh tonnes. The stagnation in agricultural production observed during the preceding years has thus been broken and the aggregate output from agriculture is estimated to be 20 per cent more than that in 1966-67.

2.4. The progress attained has not only to be maintained but further improved upon. If the constraint from the side of agriculture is not to reappear and if dependence on nature or on foreign supplies is to be progressively reduced, further expansion of the new strategy and streamlining its administration to get the best results out of it is necessary. The Annual Plan for 1968-69 attempts to move forward in this direction. The production of foodgrains is placed at 102 million tonnes and to achieve it, the area under high yielding variety of seeds is to be extended to 21 million acres. An additional area of 3.6 million acres is to be brought under minor irrigation and consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers is to be further stepped up by 48 per cent and of phosphatic fertilisers by 63 per cent; 50 per cent more area is to be covered by plant protection raising the total acreage to 135 million acres in 1968-69 as compared to 60 million acres in 1966-67. Expected production of non-food crops has also been placed moderately higher. For oil seeds it is 11 per cent, for jute and mesta 9 per cent and for raw cotton 11.7 per cent higher than the anticipated achievement in 1967-68. The production of sugarcane in 1968-69 is placed at 125 lakh tonnes which is a little over 26 per cent more than the output of 99 lakh tonnes estimated for 1967-68.

Industrial production

2.5. Industrial production has also exhibited signs of picking up from the second quarter of 1967-68. As against an increase of 0.3 per cent in the first quarter of the fiscal year, the increase in the general index of industrial production works out to 1.5 per cent in the third quarter. Even so the rate of growth of industrial production, which declined from 4 per cent in 1965-66 to 2.8 per cent in 1966-67, may turn out to be around 2 per cent for 1967-68.

2.6. To reflate demand for engineering products, railways and other public undertakings were instructed to place advance orders against the requirements for 1968-69. The Industrial Development Bank also extended refinance facility for sales of capital goods on deferred payment. For the eligibility of refinance the maximum period of deferred payment was extended upto 7 years for sales of jute, textile, sugar, cement and paper machinery and plants, costly machine tools and agricultural equipments. The financing institutions were required not to charge more than 2 per cent above the rate of rediscount fixed at 5 per cent. Refinance facility was extended by the Industrial Development Bank for the sale of motor vehicles to road transport operators on credit by manufacturers of motor vehicles or approved hire-purchase companies. For this purpose a 6 per cent rate of rediscount was charged provided the banks seeking finance limited their charge to 9 per cent and the manufacturers and hire-purchase companies to 7½ per cent. To stimulate export of engineering goods, credit facility was liberalised and coverage as well as rates of cash assistance increased. Power driven pumps, bicycles and parts as well as various steel products were placed in a new category of products eligible for 25 per cent assistance. Cash assistance was also extended to several new products which included diesel pumps and power cables. Refinance facility was granted by the Reserve Bank to the commercial banks at the preferential rate of discount of 4½ per cent for pre-shipment credit to exporters of engineering and metallurgical products, provided the banks in turn did not charge more than 6 per cent for such credit. Since such refinance was made available regardless of the net liquidity position of the bank seeking it, there was an implicit liberalisation of credit availability. More recently bank rate has been reduced from 6 per cent to 5 per cent to accelerate industrial recovery. Further tax incentives have been provided in the Central Budget for 1968-69 to promote private investment and exports. Besides, the provision of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act was relaxed in order to provide greater flexibility in the operation of existing facilities. Industries were allowed to diversify their output upto 25 per cent of their licensed capacity without securing a licence even if it involved import of capital equipment or raw material, and production in excess of the licenced capacity upto 25 per cent was permitted wihtout seeking a fresh licence.

2.7. Private investment may also pick up under the stimulus of fiscal and monetary incentives as well as revival of market demand following rise in income. These together with improved availability of domestically produced and imported raw materials should accelerate the growth of industrial production and step up the tempo of recovery already initiated. It should, therefore, be possible to raise the rate of growth of industrial production to around 5 to 6 per cent in 1968-69 through improved utilisation of capacity already created and addition to output by new units going into production. The Annual Plan for 1968-69 lays a special emphasis on these two aspects, namely the speedy completion of projects under construction and better utilisation of capacity already created. Investments on new projects are limited to high priority fields like fertilisers.

Creation of essential overheads

2.8. The process of economic recovery, especially of industrial production, is related intimately to provision of various economic overheads like power, transport, communications, etc. The year 1967-68 witnessed commissioning of 1.83 million kW additional generating capacity taking the cumulative installed generating capacity in the country to 13.1 million kW. The power position was satisfactory throughout the country except in

Rajasthan; in some States, particularly in the Southern region, there was surplus capacity available. This indicates the need for early completion of all inter-State transmission lines for which the Annual Plan for 1968-69 makes special provision. In the development of transport and communications facilities, except in railways where the programme had to be rephased in 1967-68 to the lower traffic offering because of general industrial stagnation, all other programmes/schemes in the field of roads and road transport, tourism and broadcasting continued to progress as scheduled. Already a number of schemes such as construction of roads financed from International Development Association, construction of second general cargo berth at Visakhapatnam port, opening to traffic the rail links in certain important areas, *e.g.* Rajasthan border, Bailadilla iron ore area, etc. have been put through whereas works on others will be continued in 1968-69 with the object of their early completion.

Rate of growth

2.9. In real terms national income in 1967-68 is expected to be 9 per cent higher than in the preceding year. This high rate of growth emerges from the unduly depressed level of real income in 1966-67. If weather conditions do not turn out to be unfavourable and industrial production revives as envisaged, a rate of growth of 5 per cent may be attained during 1968-69.

Food management

2.10. The year 1967-68 began with a difficult food situation. Although food production in the preceding year was a shade better, as much as 8.7 million tonnes of foodgrains had to be imported to maintain per capita net availability of a little over 14 oz. or 400 grammes per day. Even this was possible only by running down stocks both in the private and public sector particularly with the Union Government. As much as 13 million tonnes of foodgrains were distributed through public distribution channels of ration and fair price shops and the entire imports together with domestically procured foodgrains amounting to 4.3 million tonnes were used up in the process. Bulk of this operation was undertaken during the lean season of 1967 It was through this operation that the situation could be handled and famine averted particularly in areas of severe drought like Bihar where crop failure had wiped out 40 per cent of the State's normal output and nearly 47 million people faced famine or scarcity conditions. Not only was this entire population covered by a system informal rationing, organised efforts for providing employment in relief works, basic rations at reasonable prices, gratuitous relief for the old and the disabled, emergency feeding, free kitchens, construction of tube-wells for drinking water, cattle relief and vaccination and inoculation facility enabled the State to tide over the period of acute distress.

2.11. With the arrival of the Kharif harvest, food situation has become easy and a good Rabi crop has assured its continuance. The testing period will really be the lean months *i.e.* July—October, 1968 and even thereafter if the weather is unfavourable. Food management will have to be alert in dealing with such situations. This will not be difficult if the public distribution system is maintained and Government is able to build up sufficient stocks of foodgrains to discharge its responsibilities. It was for this contingency that the Agricultural Prices Commission had recommended a target of 7 million tonnes—6 million tonnes out of Kharif harvest and 1 million tonnes out of Rabi harvest—for internal procurement. This target with the import of 7.5 million tonnes was expected to enable Government to build up buffer stocks of 3 million tonnes as also meet the needs of the public distribution system during the lean months. Such an arrangement would enable some improvement in the level of per capita consumption as well, provided replenishment of private stocks remains normal and does not assume speculative accumulation. To enable the procurement target to be reached the average procurement price of rice was raised from Rs. 73 in 1966-67 to about Rs. 77 per quintal in 1967-68. This is the weighted price for all the States together.

2.12. As against the target for import of 7.5 million tonnes an agreement has already been signed with the U.S. Government for the import of 3.5 million tonnes under P.L. 480. This is to be followed by further imports under food aid as well as out of free foreign exchange. The difficulty of importing rice from abroad and the failure of Kharif procurement to reach the target creates misgivings on the success of building up the stipulated size of buffer stock. As against 6 million tonnes, Kharif procurement is likely to be 4 million tonnes only. The shortfall has, therefore, to be made up by larger procurement out of the Rabi harvest.

Price stabilisation

2.13. Adequate procurement of foodgrains and their planned release through public distribution system is also necessary for keeping the seasonal rise in food prices during the lean months under restraint and for stabilising the average wholesale price index during 1968-69 around the average index for 1967-68. This follows from the experience that the upward pressure on wholesale prices usually gets a lead from the rise in food prices. Further, a sharp rise in food prices in lean months raises the average level of the wholsale price index for the year as the corrective fall in post-harvest prices, even when the new harvest is quite satisfactory, fails to compensate it fully. During 1967-68 the average index of wholesale prices registered a rise of 11 per cent over the preceding year. Nearly the whole of this rise was caused by the rise in food prices. Food index which has a weight of 50 per cent in the wholesale price index rose by 21 per cent over the preceding year. Bulk of this rise occured during the lean months of 1967. This rise pushed the seven months' (April-October, 1967) average of the wholesale price index to 215 which was 16 per cent higher than the average wholesale price index of 186 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. With the arrival of the new crop, however, the index of food prices as also of general wholesale prices followed a downward course. Even so, the average index for all commodities for the period November-March, 1968 worked out at 208 which was 5 per cent higher than the level of 198 in the corresponding period of last year.

Exchange stability

2.14. Exchange stability is another condition which has to be carefully preserved if the economy is to move on the path of accelerated growth. This necessitates that the gap in the balance of payments is strictly limited to the size of foreign aid that could be reasonably expected to flow in during the year. In view of the balance of payments difficulties of major aid giving countries like U.K. and U.S.A., a sum of not more than Rs. 925 crores could be expected during 1968-69 from foreign aid net of debt repayments. This estimate is made up of the provision in the Central Government Budget and the level of foreign assistance directly flowing to the private sector.

2.15. If the payments are to be balanced without resort to net drawings on the International Monetary Fund, the overall deficit in the balance of payments will have to be limited to Rs. 925 crores. This is possible only if vigorous efforts are made to step up exports and substitute imports by domestic production. The urgency for this is demonstrated by the fact that in spite of all efforts the balance of payments registered only marginal improvement during 1967-68. On the basis of customs data exports amounted to Rs. 1,199 crores during 1967-68 as against Rs. 1,157 crores in 1966-67, while the value of imports amounted to Rs. 1,950 crores in 1967-68 as compared to Rs. 2,078 crores in 1966-67. The net drawings from the International Monetary Fund was lower at $ 33 million in 1967-68 as compared to $ 130 million in 1966-67.

2.16. Although some increase in export of traditional items like tea, coffee, unmanufactured tobacco and raw cotton were registered, the significant increases in exports were in non-traditional items like fish, iron ore, engineering goods, iron and steel and chemicals. Part of this increase was, however, offset by decline in the exports of cashew kernels, sugar, oil-cakes and jute manufactures. Import of food was smaller but fertiliser imports were significantly higher. Imports of machinery and transport equipment were also smaller but imports of intermediates registered a substantial increase.

2.17. To promote further increases in exports and substitution of imports some additional measures have been announced. Export duties were revised downward in the case of tea, jute manufactures, coir yarn and manufactures, tanned hides and finished leather. Cash assistance was made available to larger number of items at higher rates. Import policy of the current year prescribes minimum standard of export performances for ten priority industries which possess a relatively better export potential, as a condition for the eligibility of the facility to import their requirements. It also accords preferential treatment to the units in the priority sector with export performance of 10 per cent or more of their output in respect of their import requirements from sources chosen by them. The Central Government Budget for the current year provides for a subsidy towards interest charges on export finance made available by the banks.

2.18. To speed up import substitution 260 items whose domestic production has increased substantially have been placed in the 'banned' list and import of another 119 items has been restricted. Industrial units requiring plant and machinery of a value exceeding Rs. 7.5 lakhs have to advertise their requirements before submitting applications for import licences.

Domestic savings and investment

2.19. Firm estimates of yearwise break up of domestic savings are not available for all the sectors of the economy. The indications, however, are that the rate of domestic savings in the country has gone down from 9 per cent in 1966-67 to around 8 per cent during 1967-68. The fall has been mainly due to decline in public savings caused by the lower receipts in current revenues under the impact of recessionary trends in the economy and increase in current expenditure on food subsidy, relief measures in drought affected areas, additional dearness allowance to Government employees and Government purchases of commodities at comparatively higher prices. Net savings of the Central Government are estimated to be *nil* during 1967-68 as compared to Rs. 156 crores in 1966-67. Surpluses of non-departmental public undertakings have also been adversely affected by the accumulation of stocks and fall in output caused by the recession in demand. The aggregate of new subscription to market loans floated by the Centre and the States and net collection of small savings being Rs. 310 crores in 1967-68 as against Rs. 328 crores in 1966-67, some decline in private savings is also indicated. External assistance net of debt repayments went up to 3.5 per cent of national income. The investible resources being lower, the rate of investment in the economy slackened in 1967-68 to about 11.5 per cent from the level of over 12 per cent in 1966-67.

2.20. With the recovery in industrial production, some improvement in the current revenues of the Central and State Governments is expected. Earnings of departmental undertakings may also show a moderate rise. If prices remain stable and weather conditions normal, public savings may show some increase particularly because of the abolition of food subsidy. On the basis of the budget estimates for 1968-69 net savings of the Central Government work out at Rs. 241 crores. Some improvement may also be expected in private savings with further growth in real income. Even so, the rate of domestic savings may turn out to be about 8.5 per cent of national income. As against this, external assistance is likely to be smaller at around 3 per cent of national income. The rate of investment may, therefore, be about the same as in 1967-68.

CHAPTER 3

PLAN OUTLAY AND ITS FINANCING

I. PLAN OUTLAYS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The overall approach of the Annual Plan for 1968-69, in the context of the present economic situation, is to secure a feasible rate of growth without generating inflationary pressures. As the resources position continues to be difficult, effort is to be directed towards the fuller utilisation of the infra-structure already created and the filling up of essential gaps in the economy to pave the way for unhindered future development. Sectorally, agriculture and those developmental activities which directly cater to the growing needs of agriculture, have been given the highest priority. The new agriculture development strategy introduced in 1966-67—which aims at raising agricultural productivity through intensive measures embodying the package approach, introduction of high yielding varieties and multiple cropping programmes—will continue to guide development of agriculture in the country during the current year as well. In respect of major irrigation due care has been taken to provide adequate outlay for such of the continuing schemes which are capable of yielding quick results and benefits. Minor irrigation programmes linked with rural electrification will receive increasing attention. These steps, *inter-alia*, are considered necessary to avoid any major set-back in agricultural production due to possible failure of rains. In the programme of development of industry, the immediate consideration is the need for stepping up industrial growth which had tended to slow down in the preceding two years. To achieve this objective, concerted efforts will be made during 1968-69 to ensure the fuller utilisation of existing capacity, to improve the efficiency and performance of public sector projects and to encourage larger investments in those industries which would provide essential agricultural inputs, such as fertilisers, pesticides, tractors, diesel engines, pumps, etc. In respect of essential overheads, like power and transport and communications, the main emphasis is on the early completion of projects already under way. Amongst social services, a sizeable increase in the outlay under family planning has been proposed to match the urgency of implementing this programme expeditiously. To sum up, it may be stated that the accent in the Annual Plan for 1968-69 has been on the revitalizing of the economy by providing for the immediate and short-term needs of the economy. At the same time the long-term perspective is not lost sight of, inasmuch as the need to fill up vital gaps to ensure future development has been a guiding consideration in the selection of projects for inclusion in the Annual Plan.

3.2. The Annual Plan outlay for 1968-69 as it has emerged from the discussions with the representatives of the Central Ministries, State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories aggregates to Rs. 2,337 crores, as against the Plan outlay of Rs. 2,246 crores in 1967-68 and Rs. 2,082 crores in 1966-67. The outlay for 1968-69, however, includes a provision of Rs. 140 crores for building up of buffer stock of foodgrains.

3.3. The break-up of the 1968-69 Plan outlay of Rs. 2,337 crores as between the Centre, States and Union Territories is given below and is compared with the break-up of expenditure in 1967-68.

TABLE 3·1

Plan outlay for 1968-69 : Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. crores)

	1967-68		1968-69
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay
1. Centre	1,172·00	1,140·99	1,319·73
2. States	1,010·00	1,000·00	952·33
3. Union Territories	64·00	64·00	65·37
TOTAL	2,246·00	2,204·99	2,337·43

3.4. In addition to the outlays indicated above, institutional credit of the order of Rs. 120 crores will be available from Land Development Banks and other agencies for minor irrigation programmes during 1968-69. Similarly the Life Insurance Corporation is expected to provide Rs. 12 crores for housing programmes.

3.5. The following table sets out the Plan outlay for the various States and Union Territories as approved by the Planning Commission after discussion with the State Governments and Administrations of the Union Territories.

TABLE 3·2

Plan outlay for 1968-69 : States and Union Territories

(Rs. lakhs)

States	Outlay	Union Territories	Outlay
1. Andhra Pradesh	6,155	1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	251·00
2. Assam	2,940	2. Chandigarh	159·25
3. Bihar	7,170	3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39·52
4. Gujarat	7,970	4. Delhi	2,340·00
5. Haryana	2,204	5. Goa, Daman and Diu	773·70
6. Jammu and Kashmir	2,170	6. Himachal Pradesh	1,550·00
7. Kerala	4,427	7. Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy Islands	44·56
8. Madhya Pradesh	5,700	8. Manipur	371·82
9. Madras	6,635	9. N.E.F.A.	339·69
10. Maharashtra	13,900	10. Pondicherry	217·71
11. Mysore	5,132	11. Tripura	450·23
12. Nagaland	600		
13. Orissa	3,160		
14. Punjab	3,030		
15. Rajasthan	4,355		
16. Uttar Pradesh	14,218		
17. West Bengal	5,467		
TOTAL	95,233	TOTAL	6,537·48

3.6. An abstract of the distribution of outlay among the various heads of development for 1968-69 and the corresponding outlay and expenditure for 1967-68 are given below. More detailed statements of the outlay for 1968-69 by principal heads of development are given in the three Appendices (3.1, 3.2, 3.3) at the end of the document.

TABLE 3·3

Outlay for 1968-69 and outlay and expenditure for 1967-68 by heads of development

(Rs. crores)

Heads of Development	1967-68		1968-69
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3	4
Agricultural Programmes*	306·65	284·87	270·24
Community Development and Cooperation	69·85	70·02	57·54
Irrigation (including Flood Control)	146·77	147·16	154·69
Power	384·78	400·56	338·80
Organised Industry	520·19	520·85	539·33
Village and Small Industries	43·55	44·94	41·41
Transport and Communications	418.76	424·09	426·16
Education	111·66	113·82	121·46
Scientific Research	19·06	18·20	22·03
Health and Family Planning	75·84	73·94	88·80
Water Supply	36·96	36·86	33·81
Housing and Urban and Regional Development	25·87	27·00	23·20
Welfare of Backward Classes	17·73	20·06	20·02
Social Welfare	4·43	4·39	4·71
Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare	15·31	13·64	13·73
Public Cooperation	0·59	0·38	0·48
Rehabilitation	16·08	13·46	14·65
Rural Works	6·50	6·50	4·50
Other programmes	25·49	21·25	21·85
Buffer stock	—	—	140·00
Total	2,246·07	2,241·99	2,337·41

* Including outlay for Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

NOTES :

1. The actual total expenditure in 1967-68 is likely to be of the order of Rs. 2,205 crores as indicated in Table 3·1, the sectoral break up of which is not yet available.
2. Institutional credit of the order of Rs. 120 crores is expected to be available from the Land Development Banks and other agencies for minor irrigaton during 1968-69. The corresponding figure for 1967-68 is estimated at about Rs. 59 crores.
3. Institutional credit of the order of Rs. 12 crores will be available from the L.I.C. for Housing during 1968-69 as in the previous year.

3.7. A synoptic view of the anticipated physical achievements/production set for 1968-69 along with the achievements during the previous two years is given in the table below:

TABLE 3·4

Selected physical targets and achievements

Item	Unit	1966-67 (achievement)	1967-68 (achievement)	1968-69 (anticipated)
1	2	3	4	5
AGRICULTURE				
Foodgrains	million tonnes	75·00	95·00	102·00
Sugarcane (Gur)	„	9·49	9·90	12·50
Oil seeds	„	6·49	9·00	10·00
Cotton	million bales of 180 kgs. each	4·93	6·00	6·70
Jute	„	5.35	6·40	6·90
Minor irrigation* (potential) .	million acres	3·4	3·0	3·6**
Soil conservation of agricultural lands*	„	3·5	3·5	3·4
Multiple cropping*	„	..	7·19	15·00
High yielding varieties programmes***	„	4·66	15·00	21·00†
Consumption of chemical fertilisers***				
(*i*) Nitrogenous (N) . .	thousand tonnes	840	1150@	1700
(*ii*) Phsosphatic P_2O_5 .	„	250	400@	650
(*iii*) Potasic K_2O . . .	„	115	200@	450
Urban composts*** . . .	million tonnes	3·7	3·9	4·6
Green manuring*** . . .	million acres	20·0	21·7	25·4
Plant protection***	„	60	90	135
IRRIGATION				
Potential (gross) £	million acres	18·9	20·9	23·1
Utilisation (gross) £	„	15·2	17·5	19·3
POWER				
Installed capacity £	million k.W.	11·44	13·09††	15·22††
Villages electrified £ . . .	thousands	55·2	61·2	65·7
Pump sets energised £ . . .	„	651	801	954

*Additional area.

**Includes 2·8 million acres of new irrigation.

***Level reached.

†Includes 8·5 million acres under rice, 5 million acres under wheat and 7·5 million acres under maize, jowar and bajra.

@Estimated.

£Cumulative position since the commencement of the First Plan.

††Installed capacity after allowing for retirement of obsolete plants.

TABLE 3·4—*contd.*

Item	Unit	1966-67 (achievement)	1967-68 (achievement)	1968-69 (anticipated)
1	2	3	4	5
VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES				
Handloom, powerloom and khadi cloth . . .	million metres	3,180	3,185	3,300
Raw silk	lakh kgs.	20·5	22·0	24·0
Industrial estates* (completed)	number	336	360	400
INDUSTRY				
Iron and Steel				
(*a*) Steel ingots . . .	million tonnes	6·61	6·35	7·5
(*b*) Finished steel . .	,,	4·43	4·15	5·5
(*c*) Pig iron for sale . .	,,	1·01	1·12	1·3
Alloy, tool and stainless steel .	thousand tonnes	40·0**	50·0	70·0
Aluminium	,,	72·9	99·5	110·0
Copper	,,	9·1	9·5	9·5
Zinc	,,	—	4·5	25·0
Lead	,,	2·5	2·5	3·0
Metallurgical and other heavy equipment	,,	14·30	18·00	25·00
Machine tools (organised sector)†	Rs. crores	29·95	24·00	25·00
Precision instruments . .	Rs. million	61·66	78·50	95·00
Railway wagons in terms of 4-wheelers	Numbers	21,207	19,321	22,000
Commercial vehicles . . .	thousands	35·6	27·5	35·0
Ball and roller bearings . .	millions	9·2	10·5	12·0
Agricultural Machinery				
(*a*) Power driven pumps .	numbers	311,000	350,000	400,000
(*b*) Diesel engines (stationary)	,,	112,200	125,000	140,000
(*c*) Agricultural tractors .	,,	8,816	13,000	16,000
Fertilisers				
(*i*) Nitrogenous (in terms of N_2)	thousand tonnes	293	350	600
(*ii*) Phosphatic (in terms of P_2O_5)	,,	144	200	300
Sulphuric acid	,,	702	775	1,100
Paper and paper board . .	,,	580	620	635
Newsprint	,,	29·5	31·0	45·0
Cement	million tonnes	11·07	11·46	12·5

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*Including Govt.-built estates, developed sites and private assisted industrial estates.

**Estimated.

†Inclusive of accessories.

TABLE 3·4—*contd.*

Items	Unit	1966-67 (achievement)	1967-68 (achievement)	1968-69 (anticipated)
1	2	3	4	5
Drugs and pharmaceuticals .	Rs. crores	190	210	235
Jute textiles	million tonnes	1·1	1·16	1·3
Cloth (mill sector) . . .	million metres	4202	4200	4300
Sugar	lakh tonnes	21·47	22·2	29·0
Coal	million tonnes	71	71	75
Iron ore	,,	26·3	27	29
Petroleum products	,,	11·9	13·6	15·2
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS				
Freight : traffic originating .	million tonnes	201·6	199·6	204·0
Shipping	lakh GRT	18·7	18·9	20·1
Major ports—traffic handled .	million tonnes	54·9	55·7	59·4
EDUCATION				
Additional enrolment in Classes:—				
I—V	lakhs	22·65	21·64	23·46
VI—VIII	,,	8·52	8·59	9·74
IX—XI	,,	4·02	4·61	4·82
University education—(arts, science and commerce courses) . . .	,,	1·20	1·40	1·50
HEALTH				
Hospital beds	thousands	246·7	250·2	255·7
Doctors—practising	,,	90	96	103
HOUSING				
Houses constructed (additional)	,,	23·5	23·6	26·5

II. FINANCING OF THE PLAN

REVIEW FOR 1967-68

3.8. The following table shows the estimates of Central and State Governments' resources for the Plan for 1967-68 as prepared at the time of the formulation of the Annual Plan for that year and as worked out now on the basis of the Revised Estimates for the Centre and the latest estimates indicated by State Governments in connection with the discussions held in the Planning Commission during October—December, 1967.

TABLE 3·5

Financing of Plan outlay at the Centre and in the States in 1967-68

(Rs. crores)

	Original Estimates			Latest Estimates		
	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. ***Plan Outlay***	*1,236*	*1,010a*	*2,246*	*1,205*	*1,000*	*2,205*
II. ***Financing of Plan Outlay***						
1. *Domestic Budgetary Resources*						
(a) Balance from current revenues at 1965-66 rates of taxation	173	73*b*	246	(—)17	6	(—)1
(b) Contribution of railways at 1965-66 rates of fares and freights	(—)29	..	(—)29	(—)62	..	(—)62
(c) Surplus of other public enterprises, exclusive of yield from measures adopted for raising additional resources for the Plan	168	71	239	83	55	138
(d) Additional taxation, including measures to increase the surplus of public enterprises:						
1. By Centre (including railways)						
(i) 1966-67 measures	115	40	155	107	37	144
(ii) 1967-68 measures	106	19	125	90*d*	17	107
2. By States						
(i) 1966-67 measures	..	26*b*	26	..	23	23
(ii) 1967-68 measures	..	26*b*	26	..	25	25

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a As indicated in the Annual Plan document for 1967-68. Subsequent to the publication of this document, the outlay on the Annual Plan for 1967-68 was revised to Rs. 999.4 crores and Central assistance to Rs. 594.8 crores. As a result, the gap in resources was reduced to about Rs. 39 crores.

b In the scheme of financing shown in the Annual Plan document for 1967-68 the estimated loss on account of the concessions in land revenue and certain minor taxes announced by State Governments in 1966-67 and 1967-68 was deducted from the balance from current revenues at 1965-66 rates of taxation. However, in the table above, this loss has been deducted from the yield from additional taxation.

c Net of loss on account of tax concessions.

d Including estimated yield from changes in customs and excise duties announced at the time of the 1968-69 budget.

Table 3·5—*contd.*

(Rs. crores)

	Original Estimates			Latest Estimates		
	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(e) Loans from public (net)	95	109	204	93	107	200
(f) Small savings	35	101	136	36	74	110
(g) Gold bonds, prize bonds and compulsory deposits	(—)3	..	(—)3	(—)1	—	(—)1
(h) Annuity deposits	22	—	22	28	..	28
(i) Unfunded debt	56	30	86	76	46	122
(j) Miscellaneous capital receipts (net)	93	(—)144	(—)51	184	(—)152	32
TOTAL—1	831	351	1,182	617	238	855
2. *Budgetary Receipts corresponding to external assistance*						
(a) Other than those under PL 480	712	..	712	626	..	626e
(b) PL 480 aid	284	..	284	365	..	365
TOTAL—2	996	..	996	991	..	991e
3. *Assistance for the State Plans*	(—)590	590	—	(—)595	595	..
4. *Ad hoc loans from Centre to States*	—	—	...	(—)108	108	..
5. *Total budgetary resources*	1,237	941	2,178	905	941	1,846
6. *Deficit financing*	(—)1	15	14	300	59	359
7. *Aggregate resources*	1,236	956	2,192	1,205	1,000	2,205
III. *Gap in resources*		54f	54			

e Inclusive of investment by foreign participants in Government enterprises.

f Measures for covering this gap were to be determined later.

3.9. It will be seen that as against the latest estimate of Rs. 2,205 crores in respect of Plan outlay for 1967-68 for the Centre and the States taken together, their total budgetary resources are estimated at about Rs. 855 crores Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance are estimated at another Rs. 991 crores. The gap of Rs. 359 crores was expected to be filled by deficit financing. The actual deficit financing is, however, likely to be somewhat smaller.

3.10. Brief comments on the estimates of resources in respect of the various items are given below.

Balance from current revenues

3.11. The balance for the Plan for 1967-68 from the current revenues of the Central and the State Governments at 1965-66 rates of taxation is now expected to be considerably smaller than that indicated in the original scheme of financing. This is attributable largely to the recessionary tendencies in the economy and increases in dearness allowance and other emoluments for Government employees, school teachers, employees of local bodies, etc.

3.12. At the Centre, the balance from current revenues at 1965-66 rates of taxation is expected to drop from Rs. 173 crores to (—)Rs. 17 crores, due mainly to a sharp decline in revenue. Receipts from import duties at 1965-66 rates are expected to be lower by as much as Rs. 127 crores because of a decline in imports and some shift in their composition towards goods carrying low or concessional rates of duty. Receipts from Union excise duties and corporation tax are also expected to show a substantial decline. Total non-plan revenue expenditure* is expected to show an increase of about Rs. 20 crores, due mainly to increase in dearness allowance announced during the course of the year.

3.13. In the States, the balance for the Plan from current revenues at 1965-66 rates of taxation is now estimated at about Rs. 6 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 73 crores, representing a deterioration of Rs. 67 crores. This is explained mainly by an increase in the non-plan expenditure. The cost to State Governments of the increases in dearness allowance and other emoluments sanctioned for their employees, school teachers and employees of local bodies, etc. during 1967-68 is now estimated for that year at about Rs. 88 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 63 crores.**

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*Non-Plan expenditure on revenue account, defence capital outlay, outlay on border roads and food and fertiliser subsidies included, under State trading.

**A part of the additional dearness allowance was paid by way of credits to the employees' providend fund accounts. The net cost to State Governments of the increases in dearness allowance under reference is, therefore, estimated for 1967-68 at about Rs. 71 crores as against the estimate of Rs. 56 crores taken at the time of the formulation of the Anual Plan for that year.

Expenditure on relief in drought affected areas is expected to be higher than that anticipated earlier by about Rs. 17 crores and debt service charges by Rs. 8 crores. Besides, the normal expenditure on police is also expected to show an increase. On the receipts side, non-tax revenue is expected to show some shortfall as compared to the original estimate, mainly because of smaller net receipts from departmental enterprises and some shortfall in receipts from social and developmental services.

Contribution of railways

3.14. The contribution of railways towards the financing of their development programme in 1967-68 is now expected to be considerably smaller than that envisaged at the time of the formulation of the Annual Plan for that year. At the 1965-66 rates of fares and freight charges, the contribution is now estimated at (—)Rs. 62 crores as against the original estimate of (—)Rs. 29 crores. The deterioration in this contribution represents mainly the net effect of (i) a decrease of about Rs. 16 crores in railways' gross earnings at 1965-66 rates of fares and freight charges, chiefly because revenue earning goods traffic is now expected to be smaller than in 1966-67 by about 1 million tonne as against an increase of 8½ million tonnes envisaged at the time of the formulation of the Annual Plan for 1967-68, (ii) an increase of about Rs. 22 crores in ordinary working expenses due mainly to the additional dearness allowance sanctioned for railway employees and increase in the cost of fuel, diesel oil and electricity, and (iii) a decrease of about Rs. 6 crores in current replacement expenditure.

Contribution of other public enterprises

3.15. The contribution of other public enterprises is also expected to be considerably smaller than that envisaged at the time of the formulation of the Annual Plan for 1967-68. At the Centre, the contribution of the enterprises other than railways is now estimated at only Rs. 83 crores as against the earlier estimate of Rs. 168 crores. This is explained mainly by the recession in the economy and serious under-utilisation of capacity in certain public sector undertakings.

3.16. In the States, the contribution of public enterprises, representing mainly the contribution of the State Electricity Boards, is now estimated, without taking into account the additional revenue from changes in electricity tariffs and bus fares since the beginning of 1966-67, at about Rs. 55 crores as against the earlier estimate of Rs. 71 crores, due primarily to lower generation and sales of power.

Additional resource mobilisation

3.17. The yield from the measures adopted by the Central and State Governments in 1966-67 for raising additional resources is now expected to be somewhat smaller than that envisaged at the time of the formulation of the Annual Plan for 1967-68, mainly because of smaller clearances of goods for excise purposes, lower levels of the income assessed to corporation tax and goods traffic moved by railways and smaller receipts from the revision of inter-State sales tax, etc.

3.18. The further measures announced by the Central Government and railways in 1967-68 were expected at the time of the formulation of the Annual Plan for that year to yield a total amount of about Rs. 125 crores in 1967-68 and Rs. 151 crores in a full year as shown below :

TABLE 3·6

Additional resource mobilisation by the Central Government and railways

(Rs. crores)

	Yield in 1967-68	Yield in full year
A. *Central Government*		
1. Union excise duties	98·1	115·5
2. Import duties	5·8	7·3
3. Export duties	(—)16·7	(—)19·0
4. Changes in postal rates	3·0	4·4
TOTAL	90·2*	108·2*
B. *Railways*		
Increase in railway fares and freight charges	35·0@	43·3@
GRAND TOTAL	125·2	151·5

*These estimates do not take into account the estimated loss of about Rs. 5 crores a year on account of the concessions announced in respect of income and corporation taxes as it was expected to be offset by better collections assisted by the extension over a wider area of tax deduction at source.

@After taking into account the modifications subsequently announced in the railways' budget proposals.

3.19. The Central Government, however, subsequently announced certain concessions in respect of its original budget proposals. Besides, export duties on certain items were reduced or withdrawn during the course of the year. Certain concessions were also announced in respect of excise duty on sugar. Taking into account the cost of all these concessions, as also the estimated yield from the changes in customs and excise duties announced at the time of the presentation of the 1968-69 budget, the total net yield in 1967-68 from additional resource mobilisation by the Centre, including railways, is now estimated at about Rs. 107 crores. Of this, about Rs. 17 crores represent the share of States.

3.20. The State Governments had undertaken at the time of formulation of the Annual Plan for 1967-68 to raise additional resources to the extent of Rs. 51 crores in that year. However, the concessions announced by State Governments in 1967-68 in land revenue and certain minor taxes like the property and profession taxes were expected to cost about Rs. 25 crores in that year. As a result, the net additional resource mobilisation by State Governments in 1967-68 was taken at about Rs. 26 crores.

3.21. The concessions actually granted by State Governments in land revenue etc. in 1967-68 are expected to cost about Rs. 15 crores in that year and Rs. 16 crores in a full year while the yield from the fresh measures adopted for raising additional resources is estimated at about Rs. 40 crores for 1967-68 and Rs. 70 crores for 1968-69. As a result, the additional resource mobilisation undertaken by State Governments in 1967-68 is expected to yield a net amount of Rs. 25 crores in that year and Rs. 54 crores in 1968-69, as shown below :

TABLE 3·7

Additional resource mobilisation by States in 1967-68

(Rs. crores)

	Estimated yield in 1967-68	Estimated yield in 1968-69
1. **Land revenue and agricultural income tax**	1·0	1·4
2. **Irrigation rates**	0·3	2·3
3. **Revision of bus fares**	1·7	4·3
4. **Sales tax**	8·3	15·3
5. **State excise duty**	3·8	4·2
6. **Relaxation of prohibition**	13·0	18·0
7. **Stamp duty**	2·0	3·7
8. **Taxes on motor vehicles and on passengers and goods**	4·2	6·4
9. **Entertainment tax**	0·5	1·0
10. **Electricity duty and tariffs**	2·4	3·8
11. **Others**	3·3*	9·9*
TOTAL	40·5	70·3
Deduct **cost of concessions in land revenue and certain minor taxes**	15·0	16·0
Net additional resource mobilisation	*25·5*	*54·3*

***Includes lumpsum amounts in respect of West Bengal—Rs. 0·5 crore for 1967-68 and Rs. 4·3 crores for 1968-69—as the break-up of the same is not available.**

Loans from public, small savings, unfunded debt, etc.

3.22. The net receipts of the Central and State Governments from loans from the public are now estimated at a slightly lower level than that indicated in the original estimates. However, in view of the difficult conditions in the capital market, the State Governments had to subscribe a substantial part of their fresh loan issues out of the balances held by them in the sinking funds. The subscription to Government loans by the public as such was, therefore, substantially smaller than that envisaged earlier. Small savings are also expected to show a substantial shortfall as compared to the earlier estimate.

Receipts from annuity deposits are, however, expected to be higher by about Rs. 6 crores. Besides, receipts from unfunded debt are expected to rise by about Rs. 36 crores, due mainly to the payment of a part of the additional dearness allowance sanctioned for Government employees into their provident fund accounts.

Miscellaneous capital receipts

3.23. Net miscellaneous capital receipts are now estimated at Rs. 32 crores as against the earlier estimate of (—) Rs. 51 crores, representing an improvement of Rs. 83 crores. This is explained mainly by a larger net inflow under deposits and advances.

Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance

3.24. Receipts from PL 840 aid are now estimated at about Rs. 365 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 284 crores, representing an increase of Rs. 81 crores due mainly to larger imports of foodgrains under the PL 480 programme. The utilisation of other external assistance is, however, expected to fall short of the earlier estimate by about Rs. 86 crores. As a result, the total budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance are now estimated at about Rs. 991 crores as against the earlier estimate of Rs. 996 crores.

Central assistance for State Plans

3.25. The Central assistance initially allocated for State Plans was Rs. 590 crores. Taking into account the additional amount sanctioned subsequently, the total Central assistance for State Plans is now estimated at Rs. 595 crores. Besides, the Revised Estimates include a provision of Rs. 108 crores for *ad hoc* loans to State Governments towards the clearance of their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank.

Deficit financing

3.26. The Revised Estimates for the Centre and the latest estimates indicated by State Governments during October—December 1967 envisaged total deficit financing of Rs. 359 crores in 1967-68. The increase over the original estimate of Rs. 14 crores was mainly because of the shortfall in domestic budgetary resources on account of the various developments indicated above. The actual deficit is, however, likely to be somewhat lower.

Estimates of Resources for 1968-69

3.27. The table below shows the estimates of financial resources of the Central and State Governments for the Annual Plan for 1968-69. The estimates for the Centre are based on the Budget Estimates, while those for the States are as worked out in the discussions held with them in connection with the formulation of the Annual Plan for 1968-69. It will be seen that the Central and State Governments are expected to provide about Rs. 1,154 crores from their domestic budgetary resources towards the financing of the Annual Plan for 1968-69. Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance are estimated at another Rs. 876 crores. The balance of the Plan outlay amounting to about Rs. 307 crores is expected to be met by deficit financing.

TABLE 3·8

Financing of Plan outlay at the Centre and in the States in 1968-69

(Rs. crores)

	Centre	States	Total
I. *Plan Outlay*	*1,385(a)*	*952(b)*	*2,337*
II. *Financing of Plan Outlay*			
1. *Domestic Budgetary Resources*			
(a) Balance from current revenues at 1965-66 rates of taxation	134	52	186
(b) Contribution of railways at 1965-66 rates of fares and freights	(—)69	..	(—)69
(c) Surplus of other public enterprises exclusive of yield from measures adopted for raising additional resources for the Plan	98	81	179
(d) Additional taxation, including measures to increase the surplus of public enterprises (*c*)			
A. By Centre (including railways)			
(*i*) 1966-67 measures . .	110	41	151
(*ii*) 1967-68 measures . .	91	18	109
(*iii*) 1968-69 measures . .	94	5(*d*)	99
B. By States			
(*i*) 1966-67 measures	..	24	24
(*ii*) 1967-68 measures . . .	..	54	54
(*iii*) 1968-69 measures . . .	..	12	12
(e) Loans from public (net) . . .	61	97	158
(f) Small savings	40	80	120
(g) Gold bonds, prize bonds and compulsory deposits	(—)5	..	(—)5
(h) Annuity deposits	(—)9(*d*)	..	(—)9

(*a*) Includes provision of Rs. 140 crores for building up a buffer stock of foodgrains.

(*b*) Inclusive of an outlay of Rs. 25 crores on selected irrigation projects which are to be financed by the additional Central assistance allocated for State Plans subsequent to the discussions held with the State Governments by the Planning Commission in connection with the formulation of their Annual Plans for 1968-69.

(*c*) Net of concessions in taxes, etc.

(*d*) Includes a loss of Rs. 35 crores due to the abolition of the Annuity Deposit Scheme. The additional income tax revenue of Rs. 18 crores on account of the abolition of this scheme is included under balance from current revenues at 1965-66 rates of taxation.

Table 3·8—*contd.*

(Rs. crores)

	Centre	States	Total
(i) Unfunded debt	46(*e*)	37	83
(j) Miscellaneous capital receipts (net)	244	(—)182	62
TOTAL—1	835	319	1,154
2. *Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance*			
(a) Other than those under PL 480	604	..	604(*f*)
(b) PL 480 aid	272	..	272
TOTAL—2	876	..	876
3. *Assistance for State Plans*	(—)615	615	..
4. *Total budgetary resources*	1,096	934	2,030
5. *Deficit financing*	289	18(*g*)	307
6. *Aggregate resources*	1,385	952	2,337

(*e*) Includes anticipated receipts of Rs. 10 crores from the new public provident fund scheme.

(*f*) Inclusive of investment by foreign participants in Government enterprises.

(*g*) Gap to be met mainly by drawings on reserves of cash, treasury bills and long-term securities.

3.28. Brief comments on the estimates of resources in respect of each item are given below :

Balance from current revenues

3.29. The balance for the Plan for 1968-69 from current revenues of the Central and State Governments at 1965-66 rates of taxation is estimated at about Rs. 86 crores, which shows an increase of Rs. 197 crores over the revised estimate for 1967-68. The balance at the Centre is expected to be higher by Rs. 151 crores and that in the States by Rs. 46 crores. The increase at the Centre is attributable mainly to the rise in revenue receipts in view of the anticipated growth of economic activity. Receipts from Union excise duties at the 1965-66 rates of these duties are expected to increase by about Rs. 78 crores on account of the anticipated increase in industrial production. Besides, almost all other taxes, except export duties, are expected to show an increase. A part of the increase under income-tax is, however, explained by the abolition of the Annuity Deposit Scheme. The loss on account of the abolition of this scheme has been taken into account in estimating the net receipts from annuity deposits. Non-tax revenue, particularly under interest, currency and mint and certain miscellaneous items, is also expected to show a substantial increase. A part of the increase in total revenue, however, is expected to be absorbed by an increase in the States' share in receipts from Central taxes. The total non-plan revenue expenditure is expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1967-68, mainly because the increase in debt service and the normal growth under other non-plan items is likely to be more than offset by the decrease in expenditure on account of the abolition of food subsidy.[1]

3.30. In the States, the balance from current revenues in 1968-69 at 1965-66 rates of taxation is estimated at about Rs. 52 crores as against the latest estimate of Rs. 6 crores for 1967-68. The improvement of about Rs. 46 crores represents the net effect of the anticipated increases in revenues and non-plan expenditure. Receipts from State taxes at 1965-66 rates of these taxes are expected to increase by about Rs. 95 crores, mainly on account of the normal growth under the various taxes, particularly sales tax and motor vehicles taxes, and better collections under land revenue in view of the good crop in 1967-68. Non-tax revenue is also expected to show a substantial increase, chiefly under interest and forests. Besides, as stated earlier, the States' share in Central taxes is placed higher on account of the anticipated improvement in receipts from Union excises and income tax. However, non-plan grants from the Centre, particularly for relief in drought affected areas, are expected to be smaller than in 1967-68. On the expenditure side, the cost to State Governments of the additional dearness allowances sanctioned for their employees, school teachers, employees of local bodies, etc. since April 1967, is estimated at about Rs. 128 crores for 1968-69 as against Rs. 88 crores for 1967-68.[2] Debt service is likely to be larger by about Rs. 34 crores. Besides, the expenditure on tax collection, administrative services, etc. as well as the non-plan development expenditure would show an increase on account of normal growth. Expenditure on relief would, on the other hand, go down.

Contribution of railways

3.31. The contribution of railways towards the financing of the developmental programme in 1968-69 at 1965-66 rates of railway fares and freight charges is estimated at about (—) Rs. 69 crores as against the Revised Estimates of (—) Rs. 62 crores for 1967-68. The deterioration of about Rs. 7 crores represents mainly the net effect of (a) an increase of about Rs. 25 crores in the railways' gross earnings at 1965-66 rates of fares and freight charges due to the anticipated increase in revenue earning traffic, (b) an increase of about Rs. 24 crores in ordinary working expenses due to the full year's effect of the increases in dearness allowance sanctioned in 1967-68 and the increase in the prices of fuel, diesel oil and electricity in that year as well as the normal increase in operating costs on account of the increase in traffic, (c) an increase of about Rs. 11 crores in the payment of dividend to general revenues and (d) a decrease of about Rs. 4 crores in the expenditure on current replacements.

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[1] Certain State Governments are, however, subsidising foodgrains out of their own resources. Provision for such subsidies has been made in estimating the States' resources for the Plan.

[2] Without deducting credits to provident funds.

Contribution of other enterprises

3.32. The contribution of other public enterprises in 1968-69 exclusive of the additional revenues raised by them specifically for increasing the availability of resources for their development programme is estimated at about Rs. 179 crores as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 138 crores for 1967-68. The increase is explained mainly by the anticipated improvement in general economic situation and greater utilisation of capacity in important public undertakings. The increase in States is also partly due to a substantial increase in the utilisation of inventories built up in the preceding years.

Additional resource mobilisation in 1968-69

3.33. The additional taxation measures as well as the increases in postal and telegraph rates and railway fares and freight charges announced at the Centre for 1968-69 are expected to yield a net revenue of Rs. 98.6 crores in this year, as shown in the table below:

TABLE 3·9

Additional taxation including measures to increase the surpluses of public enterprises at the Centre

(Rs. crores)

	Estimated yield in 1968-69
A. *Measures announced in the Central Budget*	
1. Union excise duties	36·4
2. Import duties	19·3
3. Corporation tax	(—)4·0
4. Income tax	(—)4·0(*a*)
5. Changes in postal and telegraph rates	22·5
TOTAL	70·2
B. *Measures announced in the railway budget*	
1. Increase in fares	13·4
2. Increase in freight charges	15·0
TOTAL	28·4
GRAND TOTAL	98·6

(*a*) Excluding additional receipts of Rs. 18 crores from income tax due to the abolition of the Annuity Deposit Scheme.

3.34. Since the changes in postal and telegraph rates would be effective only from May 15, 1968, the yield in a full year from the measures indicated above is estimated at about Rs. 102 crores. The States' share in the yield in the current year as well as in a full year is estimated at about Rs. 5 crores.

3.35. Apart from the measures indicated above, the Central Government has announced the abolition of the Annuity Deposit Scheme. This is expected to involve a reduction of Rs. 35 crores in net receipts from annuity deposits in 1968-69. A part of this reduction is, however, expected to be made up by an increase in income tax receipts, credit for which has already been taken. Besides, the Central Government has announced a new scheme of public provident fund which is expected to bring in about Rs. 10 crores in 1968-69. Altogether, therefore, the net additional resource mobilisation by the Centre in 1968-69 works out at about Rs. 92 crores, as shown below :

		(Rs. crores)
1.	Additional taxation, including measures to increase the surpluses of public enterprises	98·6
2.	Annuity Deposit Scheme	(—)35·0
3.	Public Provident Fund scheme	(+)10·0
4.	Additional receipts from income tax on account of the abolition of the annuity deposit scheme	(+)18·0
	TOTAL	91·6

3.36. At the time of the formulation of Annual Plan for 1968-69, certain State Governments had also undertaken to raise an amount of about Rs. 12 crores in 1968-69 through additional resource mobilisation. Information regarding the specific measures to be adopted for this purpose was not made available at that time. The measures announced in the State Budgets are, however, expected to yield a total amount of about Rs. 14 crores a year, as shown below :

		(Rs. crores)
1.	Land revenue	0·3
2.	Irrigation rates	4·5
3.	State excise duties	0·7
4.	Sales tax	0·8
5.	Taxes on motor vehicles and on passengers and goods	1·5
6.	Stamp duty	0·2
7.	Electricity duty and tariffs	0·4
8.	Tax on urban and non-agricultural lands	0·5
9.	Others	4·9
	TOTAL	13·8(*a*)

(*a*) In addition, the Gujarat Government expects to receive Rs. 1·6 crores in 1968-69 by way of yield from the likely increase in royalty on crude oil. Since decision in the matter has to be taken by the Central Government no credit for this amount has been taken in this table.

Since the presentation of the budgets, some State Governments have announced certain concessions in their original tax proposals. On the other hand, some State Governments have announced certain increases in taxes, levy of hospital charges, etc. Besides, certain other State Governments have indicated their intention to raise additional resources during the course of

1968-69. It is, however, not possible to indicate at this stage the precise amount which the State Governments might be able to raise through additional resource mobilisation in 1968-69.

Loans from public

3.37. Considering the conditions in the capital market, the net receipts of the Central and State Governments from loans from the public in 1968-69 have been taken at Rs. 158 crores. Receipts from small savings are estimated at about Rs. 120 crores, which shows an increase of Rs. 10 crores over the preceding year's level. Receipts from annuity deposits are estimated at (—) Rs. 9 crores because of the abolition of the scheme for such deposits with effect from 1968-69. Receipts from unfunded debt, inclusive of the additional receipts of Rs. 10 crores from the new scheme of public provident funds, have been taken at a total of Rs. 83 crores which shows a considerable decline as compared to the preceding year's level, mainly because of smaller payments into provident funds in 1968-69 out of the additional dearness allowance sanctioned for Government employees, etc. and the provision for withdrawal of a part of the accretions to provident funds in the preceding year on account of the dearness allowance increases.

Miscellaneous capital receipts

3.38. Net miscellaneous capital receipts in 1968-69 are estimated at about Rs. 62 crores as against the revised estimate of Rs. 32 crores for the preceding year.

Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance

3.39. In view of the good crop in 1967-68, imports of foodgrains in 1968-69 under the PL 480 arrangements are expected to be considerably smaller than those in the preceding year. Besides, the utilisation of other external assistance is also expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1967-68. As a result, the total budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance in 1968-69 are estimated at only Rs. 876 crores as against the revised estimate of Rs. 991 crores for 1967-68.

Central assistance

3.40. The Central assistance allocated for State Plans for 1968-69 is Rs. 615 crores. This is higher than the revised estimate for the current year by Rs. 20 crores.

Deficit financing

3.41. As stated earlier, the scheme of financing of the Annual Plan for 1968-69 includes deficit financing of Rs. 307 crores. Considering various factors, including the need for building up a buffer stock of sizeable order, it does not seem desirable to reduce outlay for 1968-69 below the level of Rs. 2,337 crores envisaged in the Plan for this year, particularly because this would have the effect of reducing the demand for the output of certain important industries and thereby slowing down the recovery of the economy.

Concluding remarks

3.42. The State budgets for 1968-69 provide for a total Plan outlay of about Rs. 1,025 crores. This is higher than the outlay suggested by the Planning Commission by about Rs. 73 crores. Central assistance taken credit for in the State budgets amounts to about Rs. 613 crores as against the total allocation of Rs. 615 crores by the Planning Commission. However, the Central assistance taken credit for in the budgets of the Andhra Pradesh and Madras Governments is considerably higher than that allocated by the Planning Commission whereas the assistance taken credit for in the budgets of a number of other State Governments is smaller. The lower credits in the budgets of these latter States are explained by the fact that these credits were based on the allocations initially made by the Planning Commission, which totalled about Rs. 590 crores for all States. Subsequently, on the basis of the provision of Rs. 615 crores included in the Centre's Budget for Central assistance to States, an additional Central assistance of Rs. 25 crores was allocated for selected irrigation projects in a few States. The aggregate budgetary resources of State Governments work out, on the basis of the estimates indicated in their budgets, at about Rs. 360 crores.[1] On the whole, the State Governments' Budget Estimates show an aggregate deficit of about Rs. 52 crores[2] as against the earlier estimate of deficit of Rs. 18 crores.

3.43. The deficit of Rs. 18 crores envisaged earlier in the case of the States was to be financed, it may be noted, mainly by drawings on the State Governments reserves of cash, Treasury Bills and long-term securities. The question of financing the enlarged deficit of about Rs. 52 crores now indicated by the State budgets as well as that of making appropriate adjustments in the provision for Plan outlay in order to bring it in line with the availability of resources in different States is under consideration in consultation with State Governments.

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[1] Following convention, the budgets of Bihar and Maharashtra do not take credit for receipts from market loans in 1968-69. The estimate of Rs. 360 crores indicated above in respect of the State Governments' aggregate budgetary resources, however, takes into account the anticipated market borrowing of these States. Besides, it takes into account the share of States in the yield from the measures of additional resource mobilisation adopted by the Centre in the current year.

[2] As stated above, the Central assistance taken credit for in the budgets of the Andhra Pradesh and Madras Governments is considerably higher than that allocated by the Planning Commission. But for this, the deficit in these States would be larger than that reckoned in the estimate of Rs. 52 crores given above.

CHAPTER 4

AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

I. AGRICULTURE

The most striking development during 1967-68 was the response of agricultural output to the new development strategy for agriculture in a year of favourable rainfall. The Annual Plan for 1968-69 has been prepared with this strategy of agricultural development as the base, which aims at raising the per acre yield of foodgrains and commercial crops through intensive measures embodying the package approach. Special emphasis will continue to be laid on high-yielding varieties and multiple cropping programmes, as also the development of commercial crops for export promotion.

4.2. Highest priority is to be given to production schemes in view of the current constraint of resources and the urgency of increasing production of foodgrains and important commercial crops as quickly as possible. With this end in view, it is considered expedient to provide adequately for such schemes to ensure their successful and early completion, to supply the missing links and to tie up the loose ends which have been found either to create bottlenecks or act as a brake to the quick yielding process. The schemes for getting up of storage godowns for inputs, purchase of equipment for drilling and deepening of wells, mobile soil testing laboratories, tractor-hiring centres, pilot projects for ayacut development, etc. which have been provided for in the Annual Plan, are some of the important cases in point. Most of the measures contemplated for the Annual Plan are calculated to make further utilisation of the established capacities for agricultural production possible.

4.3. In formulating the 1968-69 Plan, special care has been taken to see that there would be the minimum draft on plan resources for financing schemes having a large content of long and medium term loans. Such schemes are particularly relevant in respect of minor irrigation, land development, fisheries and, also to a certain extent, animal husbandry, horticulture, etc. For furthering development in these fields, it has been decided to strengthen the institutional agencies like Cooperatives, Land Mortgage Banks, Agro-Industries Corporation, etc., to tap their resources to the maximum extent possible, to reduce the direct loaning by Government and to contribute, in lieu thereof, to the share capital and purchase of debentures of these institutions thereby supporting indirectly bigger programmes of development under these heads.

4.4 Similarly, subsidies on a number of schemes which have been in vogue from previous Plans mean a considerable draft on Plan resources. With the gradual rise in the prices of agricultural output persisting for a number of years now and consequential improvement in the economic condition of the rural community, subsidies are being gradually given up. Subsidy has been eliminated in respect of inputs like fertilisers, improved seeds, popular items of pesticides, etc. In a few States where these exist, the State Governments have been advised to undertake programmes on a 'no-profit-no-loss' basis. The rate of subsidy, although brought down, has not been eliminated in respect of a number of implements and equipments and also certain inputs which have yet to become popular. But in these cases also, the intention is to limit its scope by restricting subsidy to backward areas or the poorer sections of the rural population having land holdings below 5 acres each, or to institutional agencies like cooperatives and panchayats.

Production estimates

4.5. The estimates of production of foodgrains and important commercial crops for 1968-69 alongwith the anticipated levels of 1967-68 are given in the table below :

TABLE 4·1

Estimates of production

Crop	Unit	1967-68		1968-69
		Target	Achievement	Anticipated production
Foodgrains . . .	million tonnes	100·00	95·00*	102·00
Oilseeds	million tonnes	9·00	9·00	10·00
Sugarcane (gur) . . .	million tonnes	12·00	9·90	12·50
Cotton	million bales . . of 180 Kgs. each	7·00	6·00	6·70
Jute	million bales of 180 Kgs. each	7·50	6·40	6·90

*Provisional.

Development programmes

4.6. The achievements envisaged for 1968-69 together with the achievements for 1967-68 of important development programmes are indicated in the following table :

TABLE 4·2

Achievements : Selected Programmes

Programme	Unit	1967-68		1968-69
		Target	Achievement	Anticipated
1	2	3	4	5
Minor irrigation* (potential) . .	million acres	3·5	3·0	3·6**
Soil conservation on agricultural lands* . . .	million acres	3·9	3·5	3·4
Multiple cropping* . .	million acres	7·5	7·19	15·0
High yielding varieties programme*** . . .	million acres	15·0	15·0	21·0†
Consumption of chemical fertilisers*** :				
(*i*) Nitrogenous(N) . .	'000 tonnes	1350	1150@	1700
(*ii*) Phosphatic (P_2O_5) .	'000 tonnes	500	400@	650
(*iii*) Potassic (K_2O) . .	'000 tonnes . .	300	200@	450
Urban compost*** . .	million tonnes	4·1	3·9	4·6
Green manuring *** . .	million acres	24·2	21·7	25·4
Plant protection . .	million acres	126	90	135

*Additional area.

**Includes 3·8 million acres of new irrigation.

***Level reached.

†Includes 8·5 million acres under rice, 5 million acres under wheat and 7·5 million acres under maize, jowar and bajra.

@Estimated.

Financial outlays

4.7. The following table gives outlays, by heads of development, for 1968-69 provided in the States, Centre and Union Territories :

TABLE 4·3

Outlay for agricultural and allied programmes—1968-69

(Rs. crores)

Programme	States	Centre	Union Territories
1	2	3	4
Agricultural production	56·09	30·63*	3·42
Minor irrigation	88·73	3·55	1·25
Soil conservation	19·31	2·28	0·64
Ayacut development	3·85	0·50	..
Animal husbandry	10·44	1·28	0·76
Dairying and milk upplys	7·16		0·60
Forestry	9·60	3·82	1·69
Fisheries	7·86	4·49	0·74
Warehousing and Marketing	0·70	0·83@	0·02
Agricultural Refinance Corporation . . .	..	10·00	..
TOTAL : *Agricultural programmes* . . .	*203·74*	*57·38*	*9·12*
Cooperation	9·41	23·94†	0·46
Community Development	20·45	0·82	1·17
Panchayats	1·29		
TOTAL : *Cooperation and Community Development*	*31·15*	*24·76*	*1·63*
GRAND TOTAL	234·89	82·14	10·75

4.8 In view of the constraint of resources already referred to above, increasing emphasis is being laid on institutional credit from different agencies. A statement showing State-wise position of institutional credit for the period 1965-66 to 1968-69 is given below. Outlays in the State Plans coupled with institutional resources are considered to be adequate in meeting the requirements of agricultural programmes in different States.

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*Includes Rs. 1·67 crores for storage, Rs. 2·13 crores for subsidiary foods and Rs. 0·07 crore for National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, which are the schemes of Department of Food.

@Includes Rs. 75 lakhs for warehousing programme of the Department of Food.

†Includes Rs. 15 crores for Land Development Banks.

TABLE 4·4

(Rs. crores)

Institutional Credit—Loans issued/to be issued by Land Development Banks and other agencies for minor irrigation—1965-69

States	1965-66*	1966-67 Estimates	1967-68 Estimates	Total (col. 6+7)	Land Mortgage Banks	Agricultural Re-finance Corporation	Central Cooperative Banks	Agro-Industries Corporation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	3·91	5·75	7·50	13·50	12·00	1·50	..	..
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·40
Bihar	0·10	**	0·30	8·80	5·80	3·00	..	4·68
Gujarat	7·62	8·50	10·00	14·00	10·00	4·00	..	..
Haryana	@	@	1·22	2·50	1·00	1·50	..	..
Jammu and Kashmir	0·03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala	..	..	..	1·20	1·00	0·20	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	0·72	0·45	0·80	5·00	4·00	1·00	..	0·50
Madras	0·13	..	1·75	4·00	3·00	1·00	..	..
Maharashtra	14·24	15·00	15·00	18·50	17·50	1·00	2·00	..
Mysore	0·55	3·40	7·00	8·55	6·55	2·00	1·50	1·50
Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa	..	0·20	1·00	1·10	1·00	0·10	..	..
Punjab	0·88	1·02	1·00	2·75	1·25	1·50	1·00	..
Rajasthan	0·19	0·32	0·50	1·20	1·20	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	5·13	7·33	13·00	22·00	18·00	4·00	3·00	2·50
West Bengal	***	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	33·50	41·97	59·07	103·10	82·30	20·80	7·50	9·58

*Includes other agricultural machinery like tractors. ** Rs. 50,000 only. *** Rs. 42,000 only @Included under Punjab.

NOTE:—(1) Data relating to the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 is in respect of Land Development Bank and ARC together.

(2) Against a sum of Rs. 59 crores expected from Land Mortgage Banks and Agricultural Refinance Corporation for minor irrigation programmes in 1967-68, Rs. 103 crores are expected from these institutions in 1968-69 (details in col. 5 above). In addition, a sum of Rs. 16 crores is expected to become available from Central Coop. Banks and Agro-Industries Corporation in 1968-69 for this programme. Thus, there would be a net increase in 1968-69 of the institutional finance to the extent of about Rs. 60 crores over that of 1967-68.

State programmes

4.9. An outlay of Rs. 23.5 crores has been provided for agricultural and allied programmes in 1968-69. The high yielding varieties programme is catching up and the cultivators, both big and small, have shown a keen awareness of the benefits accruing in the form of larger yields per acre. Implementation of this programme during 1967-68 has been more systematic and better organised than in 1966-67 when it was first taken up. The areas, fields and the farmers were identified in advance. The area under this programme is proposed to be stepped up from 15 million acres in 1967-68 to 21 million acres in 1968-69. For successful implementation of this programme, each State is now making its own arrangements to produce seeds in accordance with the targets laid down. Mobile plant protection squads are being organised in different districts where this programme is in operation.

4.10. In regard to multiple cropping programme, 15 million acres will be covered during 1968-69. Some of the State Governments have already identified suitable short-duration varieties of food crops and have drawn up action programme for their cultivation in areas with assured irrigation. As in the current year, the State Governments would continue to be assisted in the supply of inputs for the high yielding varieties and multiple cropping programmes.

4.11. In regard to improved seeds, Seed Corporations are being set up in some States for procuring and marketing the seeds grown by the farmers. Large-sized seed farms of up to 500 acres each, equipped with suitable technical personnel and requisite equipment, are being developed in place of small seed farms. Efforts are being made to organise seed multiplication in selected villages under close technical supervision over the standard of purity of seed produced in each area. In addition, Central Seed Farms of the size of 5,000 to 10,000 acres for the production of high quality foundation seeds are also being set up to cope with the increasing requirements. A project for the production of quality seeds over 40,000 acres in the Terai area of Uttar Pradesh with the help of Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University, progressive farmers and the National Seeds Corporation is also being worked out.

4.12. Raising agricultural production with a view to speedy reduction of the dependence on imports continues to be a major objective. Though efforts are being made to accelerate the indigenous production of important inputs of agriculture, namely, chemical fertilisers and pesticides, yet it has fallen short of the increasing requirements. It is, therefore, essential that such inputs needed for agriculture have to be produced on a bigger scale and, where necessary, imported on a priority basis. The development of local manurial resources has also to be intensified, particularly, in view of the constraint of foreign exchange resources needed for the import of chemical fertilisers. Plant protection measures are also being intensified with a target of 135 million acres in 1968-69 against an anticipated achievement of 90 million acres in 1967-68. The Central Plant Protection Stations are being re-organised to meet the needs of the intensive cultivation programmes and also of other areas where plant protection work has not reached the expected level due to droughts, floods and poor economic conditions. The Aerial Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture will be strengthened by providing additional aircraft and staff. Work on Centrally sponsored schemes of rodent control and prophylactic treatment of crops in different States will be intensified.

4.13.Minor irrigation programme has received increasing importance under the agriculture sector. The successive droughts in 1965-66 and 1966-67 affecting most parts of the country high lighted the role of minor irrigation works like wells, tubewells and pumpsets in providing quick and assured irrigation. The impact of high yielding varieties has brought irrigation to the forefront and accentuated the demand for such works. Another important development that has influenced this programme is the trend from extensive to intensive irrigation. The principle of supplemental irrigation to tide over the deficiency of irrigation supply of the irrigation systems and to help in introducing double and multiple cropping has also been fully accepted. In order to obtain maximum benefits of minor irrigation schemes, special emphasis will continue to be laid on ground water surveys and investigations, selective area wise approach in formulating the minor irrigation programme and supporting the programme of construction of such works by intensive programme of field levelling and preparation and cultivation on scientific lines making full use of fertilisers and high yielding varieties.

4.14. Minor irrigation programme requires to be tied up with the rural electrification programme as energisation of wells is a pre-condition for the effective utilisation of the capacities created. Besides Plan resources, efforts are being made to mobilise additional loans from the commercial banks, LIC, ARC, etc. It has also been suggested that the cultivators desiring electric connections should be induced to make an advance deposit of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per connection to the State Electricity Board, to be adjusted against their future electricity bills. Some of the State Governments have already implemented this suggestion.

4.15. The ayacut development programme which has only recently been initiated, is expected to gather momentum in 1968-69. This programme would help in bringing about better utilisation of irrigation water so as to maximise agricultural production. The soil conservation programme would continue to be taken up on watershed basis, with close coordination among the different departments concerned with the programme. Reclamation of ravine, saline and alkaline lands will also be taken up in different States. The major emphasis in the forest department development programme would, as in the current year, be on farm forestry and plantation of quick-growing forest species besides economic and industrial plantations and improvement of forest communications.

4.16. The programme of animal husbandry is calculated to initiate changes towards a mixed farming economy. Crop production and animal husbandry will be dovetailed for efficient, effective and economic use of land, labour and livestock. Attention will also be paid to subsidiary occupations of sheep and wool development, poultry and pisci culture. Instead of setting up new cattle farms, attention will be paid more on scientific breeding of cattle. While coordinated programme for ~~breeding~~ of cattle and poultry will be continued during the year 1968-69, new schemes will be taken up for carcass utilisation, development of egg and poultry for low-income groups and establishment of sheep farms. It is also intended to associate increasingly the cooperative organisation with the programme of extending credit facilities and for marketing of live-stock products.

4.17. In regard to dairying, no new milk supply schemes will be taken up during 1968-69. On the other hand, attention will be paid to consolidate and expand the existing milk projects to increase the daily throughput. Under fisheries, mechanisation of fishing craft and building up infrastructure in fishing areas would receive greater attention. The programme of inland fisheries would also be intensified in the direction of stocking of larger number of fry and fingerlings and exploitation of reservoirs for increasing fish production.

A more detailed account of State agricultural programmes is given in Appendix 4.1 at the end of the document.

II. LAND REFORMS

Security of tenure

4.18. Land reforms has acquired an added importance in the context of intensive programmes of agriculture development. It is more than ever necessary to bring about a sense of security for the tenant, the share cropper in particular and provide greater incentive for him to increase production from the land he cultivates. Efforts will continue to be made to fill the gaps in tenurial legislation and for effective implementation of the tenancy laws and other measures of land reforms.

Tenancy records

4.19. To make available to the cultivating tenant necessary credit and other facilities and enable him to effectively participate in agricultural production programme, records of tenancy wherever they are maintained will be revised and brought up-to-date and where such records are either not maintained or have become out-of-date, efforts will be made to prepare fresh records. In this connection the Central Government have decided to give assistance in specified cases.

Consolidation of holdings

4.20. It has been considered necessary to pursue vigorously the programme of consolidation of holdings in different States, particularly in areas which are going to be benefited by major irrigation projects.

III. COOPERATION

4.21. Efforts will continue to make the cooperative movement play a significant part in providing credit for agricultural production, the marketing and processing of agricultural produce and distribution of consumer goods. Supply of short and medium term credit through the cooperative structure is expected to reach Rs. 550 crores. With a good crop during the year, overdues are expected to be reduced considerably. This should improve the capacity of the cooperative structure to absorb larger funds from higher financing agencies and the RBI and pass them down to the members. The arrangements for strengthening the stabilization funds will continue. A provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made for Central assistance to States. In the sphere of long-term credit it should be possible for the land development banks to issue loans of the order of Rs. 100 crores.

4.22. The programme of strengthening and consolidating the marketing structure will be continued. In the field of supplies of agricultural inputs co-operators are expected to step up their distributive functions and also enter the field of production/fabrication of important inputs like seeds, implements, etc.

4.23. Greater emphasis will be placed on the strengthening and consolidation of consumer cooperatives. About 20 new departmental stores would be set up. For the development of consumer industries by the consumer cooperatives, about 50 units are likely to be set up. Above all, steps will be taken to develop the business efficiency of consumer cooperatives.

4.24. The facilities for training and education which form an important aspect of any programme of cooperative development will be expanded.

IV. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

4.25. Of the 5,265 community development blocks into which the entire rural India stood delimited at the end of 1967-68, 1,717 blocks were in Stage I, 2,207 in Stage II and 1,337 in the post Stage II phase, while four blocks were in the pre-extension phase. Since some time, the actual financial provision for the blocks has been below their requirements on the basis of schematic budget. In 1967-68, against an entitlement of Rs. 66 crores, the provision made was Rs. 28 crores. In 1968-69, the outlay of Rs. 20.45 crores will be about 45 per cent of the requirements under schematic budget.

4.26. The C.D. schematic budget is meant only as a corpus of minimum nucleus funds to initiate integrated rural development. Fuller composite area development postulates effective and well coordinated inter-departmental effort to channel increasingly appropriate schemes and resources through the block agency for execution. Strengthening of the block programmes by routing suitable departmental schemes and funds through the blocks has made headway in a number of States; but this has only partially compensated for the shortfalls in the schematic budget.

CHAPTER 5

IRRIGATION

In formulating the Annual Plan for 1968-69, the policy accepted during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68, that emphasis should be laid on the completion of continuing schemes in an advanced stage of construction, and on speeding up utilisation of potentials created has been adhered to.

5.2. The outlay approved for major and medium irrigation projects for 1968-69 including flood control is Rs. 130.63 crores. An additional outlay of Rs. 25.00 crores (including Rs. 0.94 crore for power sector on Pong Dam) has been specifically earmarked for a speedy completion of selected major irrigation projects. The total outlay aggregates to Rs. 154.69 crores, as against the expenditure of Rs. 147.16 crores during 1967-68.

5.3. Outlays have been provided in respect of some of the new schemes which were considered necessary because of their compelling nature, being either in the scarcity areas, or for which commitments had been made earlier, as also certain inter-State projects of importance. The break-up for 1968-69 among the States, Centre and Union Territories is as below :

TABLE 5·1

Plan outlay—Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. crores)

	Outlay 1968-69			
	Centre	States	Union Territories	Total
Irrigation	1·87	140·28	0·14	142·29
Flood control	..	10·90	1·50	12·40

5.4. Appendices 5.1 and 5.2 at the end of the document give the State-wise break-up of the outlay for major and medium irrigation and flood control programmes alongwith the expenditures for the year 1966-67 and 1967-68. Appendix 5.3 gives the distribution of the additional outlay of Rs. 25 crores to certain selected major irrigation projects.

5.5 It is estimated that about 2.2 million acres of additional irrigation potential from major and medium irrigation projects would be created during 1968-69; the additional utilisation during the period is expected to be of the order of 1.8 million acres. Additional potential created during 1967-68 was 2.0 million acres while utilisation was of the order of 2.3 million acres. The State-wise break-up of potential and utilisation is indicated in Appendix 5.4 at the end of the document.

5.6 A short description of some of the important major irrigation schemes included in the Annual Plan for 1968-69 is given in Appendix 5.5 at the end.

Flood control

5.7 Flood control measures such as raising and strengthening of existing embankments, provision of new embankments, river training works, raising of villages, etc. are being continued. The important flood control works which are in progress or nearing completion in various parts of the country are the extension and improvement of Dibrugarh town protection works in Assam, Kosi and Bagmati flood embankment schemes and the Patna town protection scheme in Bihar; Ghaggar flood control scheme in Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab, Goverdhan drain in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana. Scheme for protection of Bharatpur town in Rajasthan is proposed to be started during 1968-69. Anti-sea erosion measures in Kerala are being continued.

CHAPTER 6

POWER

In formulating the power plan for 1968-69, as in the previous year, schemes nearing completion and likely to yield benefits early have been given priority. Due to constraint on resources, it has not been possible to provide adequate outlays on generation schemes which are to fructify after two years or more. Lack of resources has also not permitted adequate outlays on transmission and distribution schemes. The outlay on rural electrification although somewhat lesser than that during the previous years, is not likely to affect materially the physical progress if additional resources are raised either by utilising credit facilities through Agriculture Refinance Corporation and Life Insurance Corporation or by collecting capital contributions from the farmers.

6.2. An outlay of Rs. 338.80 crores is provided for the power programme during 1968-69 as against the expenditure of Rs. 400.56 in 1967-68. The break-up is as under :

TABLE 6·1

Outlay for power programmes

(Rs. crores)

	1967-68 Expenditure	1968-69 Outlay
Centre	55·28	38·05
States	325·75	284·65
Union Territories	19·53	16·10
TOTAL	400·56	338·80

Appendix 6.1 at the end indicates the State-wise figures of outlays for 1968-69 and also corresponding figures of expenditure for 1967-68.

6.3. About 2.33 million kW of additional generating capacity is expected to be commissioned during 1968-69 as against 1.83 million kW of additional generating capacity created during 1967-68. Scheme-wise statement showing benefits accrued during 1967-68 is given in Appendix 6.2 and benefits to accrue during 1968-69 are given at Appendix 6.3 at the end. The cumulative installed generating capacity in the country at the end of 1968-69 is estimated at 15.22 million kW after allowing for withdrawal of obsolete plants.

6.4. The power position in the country is expected to be satisfactory in 1968-69. In the southern region, the surplus position will continue. Rajasthan is expected to receive increased supplies from Punjab and Madhya Pradesh. The first atomic power station at Tarapur is scheduled to be commissioned in October, 1968 and operate as a part of the grid system of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

6.5. Considering the importance of construc[illegible] of inter-State transmission lines for transmission of surplus power to deficit areas and in recognition of the need for completing these lines at the earliest, there is a proposal to earmark Central assistance for such inter-State lines as have been approved.

6.6. For the rural electrification programme for the year 1968-69, an outlay of Rs. 47.73 crores is envisaged within the Plan ceilings of the States/ Union Territories. The States have, however, been advised to supplement the programme of rural electrification in their States, by availing of the credit facilities through institutions like the Agriculture Refinance Corporation or collections of capital contributions from the farmers, etc. The State-wise break-up of the outlay of Rs. 47.73 crores for rural electrification in the year 1968-69 is at Appendix 6.4 at the end of the document.

6.7. It is estimated that during the year 1968-69, 1,23,300 pumps would be energised. The State-wise distribution is at Appendix 6.5. The States have adopted various methods according to which the consumers or institutional agencies advance amounts to the State Electricity Boards as service connection charges. It is expected that about 30,000 additional pumpsets should be electrified during the year by utilising such institutional credits and contributions from farmers, etc. Besides, about 4,500 villages are also expected to be electrified during the year.

CHAPTER 7

INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

I. REVIEW OF PROGRESS DURING 1967-68

The difficulties encountered in the industrial sector during 1966-67 continued to prevail during most part of 1967-68. Industrial production as a whole registered only a marginal increase over the previous year. This was in spite of impressive increases in output of certain industries, which were largely neutralised by decline or stagnation in output of certain others. Whereas constraints on raw material supply was an impeding factor in increasing the output in agriculture-based industries, demand constraint was operative in other industries. In spite of the liberal availability of raw materials and components for priority industries, full utilisation of capacity did not materialise. Taking the year as a whole, the increase in industrial production during 1967-68 was less than 2 per cent as compared to 2.8 per cent achieved during 1966-67.

7.2. Industries which showed a marked increase in output are electrical machinery, petroleum products, chemicals, rubber products and jute manufactures. The significant step up in petroleum products was on account of the commissioning of the Cochin refinery and increased output from Barauni and Koyali. Additional output of electrical machinery from the public sector projects, Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal, and the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, contributed significantly to the upward trend in the production of electrical machinery. Both in petroleum and electrical machinery, these represent significant advances in import substittion. There was a revival in the demand for automobile tyres and tubes resulting in increased production. Better availability of raw jute contributed to an increase in output of jute manufactures. This increase, however, represents only a moderate revival from the major set-back in jute manufactures during the previous year, the output in 1967-68 being below the level achieved in 1965-66.

7.3. The performance of the two major industries, *viz.* cotton textiles and sugar, having a significant weight in the index was unsatisfactory. The production of both industries in 1967-68 remained more or less static. Machinery industries other than electrical machinery showed a decline. Output in several industries like wagons, cotton textile machinery, castings, forgings, commercial vehicles, etc. witnessed a downward trend reflecting the slowing down in the tempo of economic development.

7.4. On the other hand, the progress in the output of industries providing inputs to agriculture was maintained. Nitrogenous and phosphatic fertiliser production increased by 20 per cent and 40 per cent respectively;

output would have been larger, but for problems faced by some of the operating units and the shortage of sulphur in the initial months of the year. There was also a considerable step up in the output of pesticides, agricultural pumps, diesel engines and agricultural tractors.

7.5. The development activity remained subdued during the year. The outlay in the public sector was largely confined to continuing projects except in the field of fertilisers. The outlay in 1967-68 is estimated at Rs. 482 crores in the Central sector and Rs. 38 crores in States and Union Territories. This was more or less at the same level as in 1966-67. In the private sector, though no firm figures are yet available, the indications are that not many new projects were taken up for implementation. The volume of assistance provided by the financial institutions in 1967-68 is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 130 crores, *i.e.* broadly of the same order as in 1966-67.

7.6. Several projects initiated in the earlier years, however, materialised during the year leading to additional capacity. In the public sector, the major projects completed and/or commissioned during the year include the Gorakhpur fertiliser project, the first stage expansion of Durgapur and Rourkela Steel projects, the zinc smelter at Udaipur, the antibiotics factory at Rishikesh and the synthetic drugs project at Hyderabad. In a number of other projects, substantial progress was made. These are the Bokaro steel project, the Namrup, Durgapur and Cochin fertiliser projects and the project of Hindustan Organic Chemicals. Among the new projects taken up may be mentioned the Barauni and Namrup II fertiliser projects.

7.7. In the private sector, there was addition to capacity in aluminium, wire ropes, tractors, cables and wires, castings and forgings, dry batteries, fertilisers, caustic soda, cement, plastics, etc.

7.8. The progress achieved in certain important sectors is briefly given in Appendix 7.1 at the end.

7.9. Appendix 7.2 gives a comparative statement of the capacity and production in the more important industries. Appendix 7.3 indicates the progress in investments in industrial and mineral projects.

II. ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1968-69

7.10. An important consideration taken into account in the formulation of the industrial and mineral programme for 1968-69 is the need to reverse the declining trend in the industrial growth witnessed in the preceding two to three years. To achieve this objective, the primary emphasis necessarily has been on the fuller utilisation of installed capacity and on effecting improvement in efficiency and performance of public sector projects. New investments have been proposed on a selective basis, designed to promote greater production by stimulating demand, where necessary, and to overcome bottlenecks or to diversify output. Within the constraint of resources, the requirements of continuing projects have been provided to the maximum possible extent. Major investment decisions on new projects have been limited to only high priority fields like fertilisers.

7.11. It is expected that the year 1968-69 would witness the turning point in the recent trend in industrial growth. This optimism is based on various considerations. With the emphasis on agricultural production, it is expected that industries catering to agricultural inputs like fertilisers, pesticides, tractors, diesel engines, pumps, etc. would continue to maintain their momentum. In some of the consumer goods industries like cotton textiles, which faced difficulties due to consumer resistance, the outlook is expected to change markedly in the near future with the happy turn in the agricultural production and increased purchasing power. Increased production of consumer goods in turn will have a healthy effect on intermediate goods, the demand for which should also witness an upward trend. With adequate supplies of agricultural raw materials and the continuance of liberal imports of raw materials and components of imported origin for priority industries, constraint on supplies of inputs will not present difficulties and the result is expected to increase output in line with demand and growth prospects in these industries. With the special measures that have been taken to stimulate exports, the export demands are also expected to contribute to better utilisation of installed capacity. This consideration will be particularly relevant in selected industries producing capital goods, for which the revival of domestic demand is expected to take a somewhat longer time than for consumer and intermediate goods. While it is not possible to forecast accurately the likely production in a number of industries currently facing demand constraints, the expected output based on present anticipations have been indicated in Appendix 7.2 at the end. On the basis of those expectations, it is envisaged that the index of industrial production would increase by 5 to 6 per cent during 1968-69.

7.12. The overall outlay envisaged in the public sector during 1968-69 is Rs. 539 crores. This compares with the anticipated expenditure of about Rs. 521 crores during 1967-68. The bulk of this investment will be in the Central sector. A broad break-up of the outlay between Centre, States and the Union Territories for 1967-68 and 1968-69 is given below :

(Rs. crores)

	1967-68 Revised Estimates	1968-69 Plan Outlay
Centre	482·46	506·19
State	37·55	32·07
Union Territories	0.84	1.07
TOTAL	520.85	539.33

7.13. The scheme-wise allocation of the proposed outlay for 1968-69 in the Central sector is given in Appendix 7.3 at the end. The steel programme accounts for approximately 30 per cent of the total outlay envisaged for 1968-69. The step up of outlay on steel is on account of the gathering momentum on the Bokaro Project. Among others, provisions of Rs. 16.6 crores has been made for investment in non-ferrous metals, Rs. 71 crores in heavy engineering and machine building industries, Rs. 87.3 crores in petroleum exploration and refining, Rs. 59 crores in fertiliser projects and Rs. 24 crores in coal and lignite. A provision of Rs. 35 crores has been made for supporting the activities of the financing institutions. Broadly speaking, 94 per cent of the outlay envisaged in the Annual Plan is on continuing projects. The new projects proposed to be taken up during the year are the expansion of Trombay fertiliser project, Sindri rationalisation scheme, co-operative fertiliser project at Kandla, the Gujarat aromatics project and the Textile Corporation. In addition, token provisions have been made for the foundry forge project at Wardha, the pump and compressor project and the agricultural tractor project primarily to complete the preliminary studies on these various projects.

7.14. The provision in the State sector is somewhat lower than in the previous year. Except for continuing activities of the Industrial Development Corporation and expansion of infra-structure facilities, no major new schemes are included in the State sector.

7.15. As a result of the fructification of the schemes taken up earlier and with a better outlook of availability of raw materials and demand growth, it is expected that there would be significant additions to capacity and production in a number of industries during 1968-69. Output of finished steel is expected to increase by over a million tonnes; the output of alloy steel is also expected to show some increase. Among non-ferrous metals, the output of zinc is expected to increase as a result of fuller utilisation of capacity at Udaipur and Alwaye. The output of fertilisers is also expected to be substantially higher than the level achieved in 1967-68. Among other industries which are expected to register large increases in production are plastics, security paper, cement, synthetic fibres, jute textiles and sugar. With the revival in economic activities, the engineering industries are expected to perform better during the year with larger production in metallurgical equipment, heavy electrical equipment, cotton textile machinery, cement machinery, railway wagons, commercial vehicles, castings and forgings. The cotton textile industry is also expected to recover from the stagnation of the last two or three years.

7.16. The main features of the industrial and mineral programme for 1968-69 are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs:

7.17. *Iron and steel* : With the virtual completion of the current expansion programmes of the three steel plants under Hindustan Steel Ltd., the main activity in the steel sector would be connected with the implementation of the Bokaro project. A provision of Rs. 110 crores has been made in 1968-69 for this project. It is now expected to be commissioned in 1971. The iron complex of the Bhilai expansion beyond 2.5 million tonnes stage is expected to be completed during 1968-69. The expansion of steel making and rolling facilities at Bhilai is also expected to be initiated during the year. The entire production from the envisaged expansion at Bhilai would be in the form of billets to be supplied to the re-rollers, seamless steel tube manufacturers and for wire bars and wires of high tensile steel for specialised purposes. The conversion of production facilities at Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd. to manufacture alloy steels and the augmentation of production capacity of pig iron is expected to be completed during the year.

7.18. The output of steel is expected to be stepped up appreciably as a result of better utilisation of capacity brought into existence. The production of alloy and tool steels is also expected to be increased.

7.19. *Non-ferrous metals* : With the commissioning of the zinc smelter of Hindustan Zinc, the output of zinc is expected to be stepped up substantially during 1968-69. Hindustan Zinc will also produce cadmium for the first time from indigenous source. Proposals for the further expansion of this project are under consideration. The copper project of Hindustan Copper is expected to make substantial progress during the year; it is envisaged to go into production in 1970. The Annual Plan has made a provision of Rs. 2 crores for Hindustan Zinc Ltd. and Rs. 9 crores for the copper project of Hindustan Copper.

7.20. In the case of aluminium it is expected that the plant at Belgaum of Indian Aluminium with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes will go into production at the end of 1969 and the Mettur plant expansion of 25,000 tonnes is expected to materialise by the middle of this year. The Aluminium Corporation is expected to add another 1,250 tonnes to its capacity at their Asansol plant by the middle of 1968. Active steps towards the implementation of the Koyna project are also expected to be taken up during 1968-69. A provision of Rs. 5.5 crores has been made for the Korba and Koyna aluminium projects in the Annual Plan.

7.21. *Engineering industries* : The provision for machine building industries in the public sector is primarily for continuing projects, including the expansion schemes which have already been initiated. The bulk of the provision is for Bharat Heavy Electricals and the Heavy Engineering Corporation. In addition, provision has also been made for the heavy plate and vessels project at Visakhapatnam and for the expansion of capacity for manufacturing cables. For new projects, only token provisions have been made to meet the expenses connected with preliminary studies on them.

7.22. *Fertilisers* : During the year, there is a considerable step-up in the outlay on fertilisers arising from the increased activity on new projects earlier initiated. The Namrup fertiliser project is scheduled to go into production during the year. The Durgapur and Cochin fertiliser projects are expected to be in an advanced stage of completion by the end of 1968-69. The new projects on which active work is expected to be initiated include the Sindri rationalisation scheme envisaging the production of triple super-phosphate based on Amjore pyrites, Trombay expansion programme and the Cooperative Fertiliser project at Kandla. Although there is no significant addition to capacity envisaged during the year, there will be substantial increase in production as a result of the fuller utilisation of capacity brought into existence during 1967-68.

7.23. *Heavy chemicals* : Modest increase in the production of caustic soda and soda ash is envisaged during 1968-69. Action would need to be initiated during the year on the expansion of capacity for sada ash, as the projects already approved have not made any perceptible progress so far. With the increased production of phosphatic fertilisers, the output of sulphuric acid is expected to cross the one million tonne mark during 1968-69. With the comparatively easier supply of sulphur, shortage of raw material is not expected to present serious problems during the year. The completion of the acid project at Sindri during the year would mark the first attempt for the utilisation of Amjore pyrites. A provision of Rs. 4.23 crores has been made for the Amjore Mining project, its expansion and for the Acid project.

7.24. *Petro-chemicals* : The production of plastic is expected to register an appreciable increase during 1968-69. Manufacture of high density polyethelene will be taken up for the first time in the country during the year. In the public sector, the aromatics project at Gujarat is expected to be taken up for implementation. A provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made for this scheme in 1968-69. With the measures taken to get over the operational difficulties at the Trombay plant, the output of methanol is expected to register a substantial increase during 1968-69. Another significant advance in the petro-chemical field will be the availability of phenol and phathalic anhydride, among other things, from local production on an adequate scale to meet the domestic requirements.

7.25. *Paper and newsprint* : A modest increase in production of paper and paper board is envisaged. The expansion of Nepa project is expected to be partially completed during the year. This would enable additional production of newsprint based on imported pulp. The pulp section of the expanded capacity is expected to go into production by 1969-70. The anticipated production of newsprint in 1968-69 is 45,000 tonnes. Proposals for further expansion of newsprint capacity are currently under examination.

7.26. *Cement*: The cement production is expected to be stepped up by about a million tonnes during 1968-69. A similar increase in capacity is also envisaged.

7.27. *Mineral oil*: Within the outlay of the order of Rs. 87 crores envisaged during 1968-69 on programmes relating to exploration, production and refining of crude oil and the distribution of petroleum products, Rs. 47 crores are for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the balance to cover the requirements of Madras refinery and the pipelines and other facilities to be established for marketing petroleum products. The production of crude oil is envisaged to be stepped up from the level of about 5.8 million tonnes in 1967-68 to about 6.15 million tonnes in 1968-69. In regard to refining capacity, apart from the Barauni, Koyali and the Cochin refineries attaining their full rated capacity, the Madras refinery is expected to be commissioned by the middle of 1969. When this refinery is completed, the total refining capacity would reach 18.0 million tonnes.

7.28. The Marketing Division of the Indian Oil Corporation has programmed to achieve a sale target of over 8 to 8.5 million kilo-litres of petroleum products in 1968-69 as against 6.3 million kilo-litres in 1967-68.

7.29. *Coal*: Based on a consumption level of 71 million tonnes of coal during 1967-68, the demand for the year 1968-69 is reckoned around 75 million tonnes. A provision of about Rs. 16 crores has been made in the Annual Plan for the National Coal Development Corporation. In doing so, consideration has been given to the need to provide adequately for coking coal projects and for such of those non-coking projects which are linked with specific thermal power stations. The funds required for stepping up production from the Singareni group of collieries have also been provided.

7.30. *Other important mineral schemes*: The other important mineral schemes pertain to the development of iron ore capacity and programmes of mineral surveys. A provision of Rs. 7.25 crores has been made for the National Mineral Development Corporation and Rs. 4.5 crores for the Geological Survey of India.

7.31. In respect of iron ore, the Bailadila iron ore project based on deposit No. 14 is almost complete and is expected to go into trial production shortly. The physical programme envisages taking up three new projects, *viz.* Bailadila deposit No. 5, Donamalai iron ore deposit and Kiriburu expansion. The above three projects are linked with export commitments and work on Bailadila No. 5 deposit is expected to be intensified so that the export commitments of Kiriburu projects can be shifted to Bailadila No. 5 deposit, when the Kiriburu ore is diverted for the Bokaro Steel Plant. The Donamalai project in the Bellary-Hospet region will have an ultimate capacity of producing 4.5 million tonnes of saleable ore for export. Besides, the National Mineral Development Corporation is also to carry out investigations to assess the beneficiation characteristics, the manner of exploitation and the type of transport facilities, etc. in respect of the iron ores of the Kudre-mukh area. A decision on the project as a whole is to be taken on the basis of data obtained in the course of the above investigation proposed by the National Mineral Development Corporation.

CHAPTER 8

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

Broadly speaking, the factors responsible for slowing down the pace of progress of the development of village and small industries in 1966-67 continued to restrict any appreciable improvements in 1967-68, despite a somewhat higher level of developmental expenditure. As a result, the expectations in respect of production and exports of the products of different small industries could not be realised. However, some of these programmes have been examined in detail by various committees and evaluation groups *viz.* the Evaluation Study Group on Rural Industries Projects Programme, the Committee on Incentives for Rural Industrialisation, the Khadi and Village Industries Committee and an Evaluation Group on the rebate on sales of handloom cloth. The reports of these Committees and Groups are under examination of the concerned agencies.

8.2. The programme for 1968-69 has been finalised keeping in view the progress made in the previous years. The outlay proposed for 1968-69 is Rs. 41.41 crores, consisting of Rs. 25.33 crores for the Central and the Centrally-sponsored programmes and Rs. 16.08 crores for the programmes of the States and the Union Territories. The following table shows the break-up of the expenditure during 1967-68 and the proposed outlay for 1968-69 :

TABLE 8·1

Outlay for 1968-69 *by Major Industrial Groups*

(Rs. crores)

Industry	1967-68 (expenditure)			1968-69 (Outlay)		
	Centre and Centrally sponsored	States and Union Territories	Total	Centre and Centrally sponsored	States and Union Territories	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Handloom industry	0·34	4·13	4·47	0·34	3·20	3·54
Powerlooms . .	..	0·34	0·34	—	0·30	0·30
Khadi and village industries . .	18·32	0·35	18·67	16·47	0·39	16·86
Sericulture . .	0·31	1·05	1·36	0·31*	1·31	1·62
Coir industry . .	0·26	0·31	0·57	0·23£	0·40	0·63

*Including Rs. 14·01 lakhs being treated as non-plan.

£Including receipts of the Coir Board amounting to Rs. 16 lakhs.

TABLE 8.1—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Handicrafts	0·67	1·07	1·74	0·78	0·94	1·72
Small scale industries	4·89	8·55	13·44	5·02@	7·39	12·41
Industrial estates	..	2·60	2·60	..	2·15	2·15
Rural Industries Project	1·75	..	1·75	2·18@@	..	2·18
TOTAL	26·54	18·40	44·94	25·33	16·08	41·41

@Including Rs. 5·00 lakhs for 'Statistics' shown under C.S.O.

@@Including Rs. 18·12 lakhs for Union Territories shown under Ministry of Home Affairs Budget.

8.3. Administrative control of the Rural Industries Projects Programme was transferred from the Planning Commission to the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs from the beginning of January, 1968.

8.4. In the light of the achievements during the last few years and the outlays proposed for the next year the trends of production and exports in 1968-69 are anticipated to be of the following order:

TABLE 8·2

Production and exports—small industries

Industry	1967-68		1968-69
	Provisional target	Likely achievement	Anticipated
(1) *Production*			
Handloom, powerlooms and khadi cloth (m. metres)	3,300	3,185	3,300
Raw silk (lakh kgs)	23·0	22·0	24·0
(2) *Exports* (Rs. crores)			
Handloom standard fabrics	7·5	6·0	8·5
Handicrafts	43·0	42·9	46·0
Coir yarn and products	16·0	12·7	16·5
Silk fabrics and waste	3·85	4·1	5·0
(3) *Industrial Estates* (No. completed)	360*	360*	400*

*Including developed sites, Government built industrial estates and private assisted industrial estates.

8.5. Owing to the current recession in demand, the present position in regard to supplies of cloth and a number of other consumer goods is one of surplus and, therefore, the allocations proposed for next year for different small industries may be considered to be adequate. However, if the demand for consumer and simple producer goods including cloth revives in the near future, the pace of development expenditure for these industries would have to be stepped up to avoid shortages and also to promote further exports.

CHAPTER 9

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The provision for transport and communications sector in 1968-69 is Rs. 426 crores including Rs. 350 crores for Central programmes, Rs. 62 crores for States and Rs. 14 crores for Union Territories. The following table compares the provisions in 1968-69 Plan with the expenditure in 1967-68 for major programmes :

TABLE 9·1

Outlays on Transport and Communications—1968-69

(Rs. crores)

Programme	1967-68 Expenditure	1968-69 Outlay
Railways	182·25	172·00
Roads	100·84	92·91
Road transport	16·20	13·95
Ports	18·45	22·96
Shipping	11·62	13·21
Inland water transport	3·66	1·50
Lighthouses	0·57	0·51
Civil air transport	22·82	28·21
Farakka Barrage	14·51	16·40
Tourism	3·39	4·58
Communications	44·63	55·29
Broadcasting	5·15	4·64
	424·09	426·16

A detailed statement showing the outlays for various programmes at the Centre and in the States and Union Territories is given at Appendix 9.1 at the end of the document.

Railways

9.2. The freight traffic on the railways is expected to increase from 199.6 million tonnes in 1967-68 to about 204 million tonnes in 1968-69. The passenger traffic is expected to increase by about 3.5 per cent. The investment programme for the railways in 1968-69, as in the earlier two years, has been formulated to meet the minimum immediate requirements from the operational point of view but, at the same time, keeping in view the longterm objectives of planned development. The outlay for railway programme is distributed between rolling stock and works programme as follows :

TABLE 9·2

Outlay for railway programme

(Rs. crores)

Programme	1967-68 Expenditure	1968-69 Outlay
Rolling stock	117·91	119·78
Works programmes (including plant and machinery)	168·14	152·22
TOTAL	286·05	272·00

9.3. The programme for acquisition of rolling stock, *i.e.* locomotives, wagons and coaches including replacement requirements, is shown in the table below :

TABLE 9·3

Acquisition of rolling stock

(numbers)

	1967-68 Achievement	1968-69 Anticipated
Locomotives		
Steam	153	130
Electric	37	75
Diesel	126	170
TOTAL	316	375
Wagons (in terms of four wheelers)	19,320	21,166
Coaching stock	1,523	1,646

9.4. The major part of the outlay of Rs. 152.22 crores earmarked for the works programme is proposed to be utilised on the works already under way. Some of the continuing works have been rephased having regard to the recent trends in growth of traffic. The programme also includes a few new works which are considered to be of an essential character mainly from the operational point of view. The more important new works for which provision has been made in the 1968-69 Plan are : (i) railway line from Kathua to Jammu (80 kms), (ii) Cuttack-Paradeep railway line (86 kms.),

(iii) patch doubling between Secunderabad and Hussainsagar (South Central Railway), (iv) remodelling of Vijayawada yard (South Central Railway), (v) a new marshalling yard at Dhond (South Central Railway), (vi) line capacity works on the Delhi-Subzimandi-Panipat section (Northern Railway), (vii) shifting of the repacking shed from Nizamuddin to Tughlakhabad (Northern Railway), (viii) provision of route relay interlocking at Poona (Central Railway). Besides, electrification of about 210 kms. of route is proposed to be completed in 1968-69.

Roads

9.5. In the Central sector provision has been made largely for completion of works, already under way. These include normal national highway works, roads taken up after the emergency in the north-east region, the lateral road from Bareilly to Amingaon, roads of inter-State and economic importance and strategic roads. The new works for which provision has been made in the Plan are: national highway link to Haldia, loan assistance to the State Governments for the second bridge over the river Hooghly and roads in metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and bridges over the river Ganga in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in 1968-69 for loan assistance to State Governments for construction of roads in the mining areas. In the State sector, due to limitation of resources, provisions has been made mainly for continuing works and only in a few States some new works are likely to be taken up.

Road transport

9.6. The development of road transport falls largely in the private sector. As a part of the public sector programmes, provision has been made in the State Plans for augmenting the services on the routes already nationalised and taking up a few new routes. A provision of Rs. 41 lakhs has been made at the Centre for augmenting the fleet of the Central Road Transport Corporation and for setting up a Central Road Transport Research Institute at Poona.

Ports

9.7. The volume of traffic to be handled by major ports is estimated to increase from about 55.7 million tonnes in 1967-68 to about 59.4 million tonnes in 1968-69. The programme for 1968-69 largely provides for continuance of work on the schemes already in hand. The important new schemes for which provision has been made are preparation of a Master Plan of Bombay Port, purchase of dredgers for Cochin, purchase of a dredger for Visakhapatnam, provision of a broad gauge link within port limits at Kandla, development of modern iron ore loading facilities at Mormugao and capital dredging at Paradeep. A provision of Rs. 1 crore each has been made for development of Mangalore and Tuticorin ports.

Shipping

9.8. At the end of 1967-68, the total Indian shipping tonnage was about 18.88 lakh GRT. Shipping tonnage to the extent of about 6 lakh GRT was on order or under construction, of which about 1.2 lakh GRT is expected to be delivered during 1968-69. Provision has also been made for acquisition of further tonnage during 1968-69 and total tonnage during the year is expected to exceed 2 million GRT.

Inland water transport

9.9. The provision for development of inland water transport mainly includes investment in the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation and continuance of works on construction of Pandu and Jogigopa ports. A token provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for running commercial services in the river Ganga. Details of the scheme are being worked out by the Ministry of Transport and Shipping. Provision has also been made for loan assistance to the State Governments for development of important waterways in the States.

Civil air transport

9.10. The Annual Plan for the two Air Corporations, namely, Air India and Indian Airlines, provides mainly for the payments required to be made for the aircraft already purchased or ordered. Air India is likely to receive a Boeing jet in 1968 and there is provision for some initial payments in connection with the order proposed to be placed for two Boeing 747 jets (Jumbo jets) to be delivered early in 1971. The Indian Airlines expect to receive six more Avro-748 aircraft in 1968-69. The works programme for civil aviation includes provision for extension and strengthening of runways and construction and improvement of terminal buildings at various airports.

Farakka Barrage

9.11. The Farakka Barrage project was taken up primarily with a view to improve the navigability of the port of Calcutta. The scheme presents some unique problems in the field of barrage construction unlike others built so far, as construction work has to be done with a large discharge flowing all the year round in the river. The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 156 crores against which the expenditure incurred by the end of 1967-68 is reckoned at Rs. 57.85 crores. A provision of Rs. 16.40 crores has been made for the project in 1968-69. The programme for 1968-69 provides mainly for the completion of 82 bays out of 103 bays of the main barrage. The project is expected to be completed substantially by 1970-71.

Tourism

9.12. In view of the special importance of tourism from the point of view of earning foreoign exchange, a somewhat higher priority is proposed to be given to this sector in 1968-69. Against the expenditure of Rs. 1.27 crores in 1966-67 and Rs. 3.39 crores in 1967-68, a provision of Rs. 4.58

crores has been made for 1968-69. This includes Rs. 1.5 crores for the programmes of the India Tourism Development Corporation, Rs. 46.50 lakhs for taking up integrated development of a few selected centres, Rs. 35 lakhs as assistance to the State Governments for important schemes, Rs. 50 lakhs for loan assistance to the hotel industry in the private sector, Rs. 17 lakhs for tourist reception centres, lighting of monuments, strengthening of the Central organisation, etc. and Rs. 1.74 crores for other schemes in the Plans of States and Union Territories. The programme of the India Tourism Development Corporation includes construction of hotels, purchase of tourist cars and coaches, mounting of *son et lumiere,* publicity and provision of entertainment and cultural programmes.

Communications

9.13. The programme for 1968-69 provides for the following:

Programme	1967-68 Achievement	1968-69 Anticipated
Telephone connections (nos.)	125,000	134,000
Public call offices (nos.)	300	400
Telegraph offices (nos.)	400	400
Coaxial cable route (kms.)	1,000	1,000
Automatic trunk exchanges (lines)	3,500	3,000

Equipment for four Trunk Automatic Exchanges at Madras, Bombay, Delhi and Kanpur has been received and installation of Trunk Auto Exchanges at these stations is in progress. These Trunk Auto Exchanges are expected to be ready for operation by the end of 1968. The Plan provides for the expansion of the Indian Telephone Industries and for some preliminary expenditure in connection with the establishment of a new factory for long distance transmission equipment. The programme under Overseas Communications Service provides for setting up a satellite earth station near Poona which is expected to reach an advanced stage of completion during the year. The Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., propose to manufacture about 5,400 teleprinter units in 1968-69.

Broadcasting

9.14. During the year, the home services will be augmented with the commissioning of high power medium wave transmitters at Dibrugarh, Calcutta and Jullundur for service to border areas and a medium power transmitter at Panaji. Work on other high power installations at Jodhpur, Jammu, Simla, Gorakhpur, Kohima and Imphal would be continued. For strengthening the External Services, a super power medium wave transmitter and a high power short wave transmitter will be commissioned near Calcutta and Delhi respectively. Under television, the facilities at Delhi will be augmented by addition of one more studio.

CHAPTER 10

EDUCATION

Against the expenditure of Rs. 113.82 crores in 1967-68, the outlay for 1968-69 is Rs. 121.46 crores—Rs. 75.98 crores for States and Union Territories and Rs. 45.48 crores for the Centre. The outlay provided is barely sufficient for maintaining the activites begun in the two earlier years.

10.2. The proposed additional enrolment for 1968-69 at various stages are given in the table below :

TABLE 10·1

Additional enrolment

	1967-68		1968-69
	Target	Achievement	Anticipated
Classes I—V (lakhs)	27·5	21·64	23·46
Classes VI—VIII (lakhs)	10·5	8·59	9·74
Classes (IX—XI (lakhs)	6·0	4·61	4·82
University Education (Arts, science and commerce courses) (lakhs)	..	1·40	1·50

If the proposed additional enrolment is achieved, the percentages of children in primary, middle and secondary classes to the population in the age-groups 6-11, 11-14 and 14-17 are expected to be 81.4, 35.3 and 20.1 respectively at the end of 1968-69. Since outlays suggested by the Working Groups for States and Union Territories have subsequently been reduced, it is likely that the enrolment proposed may also be reduced. This will naturally slow down the progress of elementary education and further postpone the implementation of the constitutional directive.

10.3. *Elementary Education* : Provision has been made for expenditure to be incurred on the reorganisation of science education at the middle stage and also for the continuation and expansion of the activities of the State Institutes of Education. It may, however, be stated that no significant programme will be taken in hand for the expansion of girls' education, for the reduction of wastage and stagnation or for the introduction of work experience at the elementary stage.

10.4. *Secondary Education* : Owing to financial stringency, it has not been possible to provide for schemes of qualitative improvement. Assistance will, however, continue to be given during the year for strengthening of science education, vocational and educational guidance and examination reform. Provision has also been made for starting correspondence courses for secondary teachers at the Baroda and Calcutta Universities. Provision has also been made for starting correspondence courses for higher secondary classes (IX—XI) under the auspices of the Education Department of the Delhi Administration. The examinations will be conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi.

10.5. *University Education* : Kerala and Uttar Pradesh propose to set up one university each in their respective areas. The University Grants Commission will continue to assist universities and colleges for their development. It is also proposed to develop further the 26 Centres of Advanced Study which have been set up to raise the quality of post-graduate education and research. Another programme which the University Grants Commission is expected to undertake is the development of area studies. Under the programme it is intended to undertake an intensive study of the historical, cultural, social and economic backgrounds of different regions or countries particularly those with which India is directly and more intimately concerned. It is also proposed to initiate a number of student welfare programmes including a health scheme for students and teachers. Further progress will be made in the setting up of the Jawahar Lal Nehru University. Provision has been made for the scheme relating to the grant of subsidy for the re-publication of low-priced editions of standard educational works written by Indian authors. An Indo-Canadian Institute will be set up during 1968-69 and the Institute of Russian Studies will be expanded.

10.6. *Technical Education* : In view of the prevailing unemployment among engineering personnel, the Central Government has suggested to the State Governments to reduce admissions in engineering degree courses during 1968-69 and after, in relation to the facilities of staff and equipment as required by standards laid down. This is expected to result in a reduction of about 30 per cent. It is proposed to bring down the level of admissions to about 15-16,000 from the present 25,000 in engineering colleges. There will be a corresponding reduction in the admissions to diploma courses also, consistent with the maintenance of a proper ratio of graduate engineers to technicians. The main emphasis during the year will be on the consolidation and development of the existing facilities in engineering and technical education and to improve the standards and quality of degree and diploma courses. Apart from regulating the intake capacity of technical institutions, streamlining of recruitment procedures of engineering personnel to facilitate quicker filling up of existing vacancies, encouraging engineering personnel to set up small and medium industrial projects and contract firms, assisting Indian consultancy services, taking up work of survey, design etc., in regard to projects likely to be taken up during the Fourth and the Fifth Plans, writing of technical reports on completed projects, and many other measures will be undertaken for increasing the capacity of the economy for absorbing engineers. It has also been suggested that courses in engineering and technology should be reorganised so as to effect a closer link up with industry. The reorganisation of the diploma courses, through functional orientation is already under consideration. Schemes like the teacher training programmes, summer institutes, revision of staff structure, provision of students' amenities and loan for hostels, construction of staff quarters, etc. will be expanded. It is also proposed to expand the facilities for post-graduate work at the Indian Institutes of Technology.

10.7. *Other Programmes* : A sum of Rs. 1 crore has been provided for introducing National Service Corps and National Sports Organisation schemes as part and parcel of the educational programme for university students. The schemes are likely to cover about 1 lakh students, 7,000 awards are expected to be made for National Scholarships during 1968-69. The awards under the National Loan Scholarships Scheme will be 14,825. A scheme of Farmers' Education for promoting functional literacy among farmers in the high yielding variety areas will be implemented in about 10 districts in the country. This scheme is likely to benefit 45,000 adults. For the development of modern Indian languages as media of instruction at the university stage, a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been provided. An Evaluation Committee will review the working of the various programmes of the National Council of Educational Research and Training and make recommendations about the reorganisation of the different departments of the National Institute of Education in the light of the recommendations of the Education Commission.

CHAPTER 11

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The following table indicates expenditure for 1967-68 and the outlay during 1968-69 for the Department of Atomic Energy (Research and Development), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (C.S.I.R.) and Ministry of Education, (Scientific Surveys and Development Division) :

TABLE 11.1

Outlay for 1968-69

(Rs. crores)

	1967-68 Expenditure			1968-69 Outlay		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(*i*) Deptt. of Atomic Energy (Research and Development) .	9·55	13·45	23·00	12·12	14·01	26·13
(*ii*) C.S.I.R. .	7·48	11·21	18·69	8·23	11·74	19·97
(*iii*) Mininstry of Education (Scientific Surveys and Development Division)	1·17	5·37	6·54	1·68	5·70	7·38
TOTAL	18·20	30·03	48·23	22·03	31·45	53·48

Department of Atomic Energy

11.2. The various research groups of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and the aided-institutions will continue their work on a number of development projects. Work on the construction of radiological laboratories will be in full swing. The Radio-telescope Station, fabricated indigenously, is expected to be commissioned during 1968-69. The rocket propellant plant is expected to go into production some time in June, 1968.

11.3. Among the new projects on which work will commence during 1968-69, mention may be made of :

(i) a Fast Breeder Reactor Research Centre at Madras,
(ii) a Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre at Calcutta.
(iii) a High Intensity Radiation utilisation project at Trombay, and
(iv) Rocket Fabrication facility at Thumba.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

11.4. The outlays under the C.S.I.R. for the year 1968-69 have been provided for continuing the activities in respect of the existing National Laboratories/Institutes. During the year, work will be continued on 51 existing pilot plants, and 8 new pilot plants are proposed to be set up.

11.5. Provision has been made for the expansion of the following three continuing schemes :—

(i) 250 *tonnes magnesium plant at National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur*

Production of at least 75 tonnes of Magnesium metal by 1968-69 to meet the defence requirement is envisaged.

(ii) *Setting up of National Institute of Oceanography*

The Institute is being set up at Goa. Outlays are to be provided for maintaining and operating a research vessel being gifted to India by the U.S. Government.

(iii) *Mechanical Engineering Research and Development Organisation Centre (MERADO).*

MERADO Centres at Ludhiana, Poona and Madras are being set up with United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund) assistance in order to help the engineering industry in solving their problems.

Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre of the C.S.I.R. has proposed a new scheme of cover to cover translation and printing of foreign literature on science and technology.

Ministry of Education (Scientific Surveys and Development Division)

11.6. In respect of the Survey of India, the plan provision for 1968-69 relates to continuation of the level of activities for the following projects :

(i) Indian Photo Interpretation Institute, Dehradun.
(ii) Pilot Production and Training Centre, Hyderabad.
(iii) Surveys for Irrigation and Hydel Schemes.
(iv) Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources.

11.7. As regards the other organisations, the plan provision relates only to the strengthening of the existing set-ups. Due to difficult financial position it has not been possible to provide funds for any new scheme, except for the scheme on scientific research and research training proposed to be undertaken by the National Institute of Sciences of India. This scheme is aimed at promoting basic research by providing adequate support in the form of equipment, monetary grants and other facilities to promising scientsts, in various important inter-disciplinary areas of science.

CHAPTER 12

HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

I. HEALTH

During 1968-69 priority will be given to important continuing programmes such as National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Small Pox Eradication Programme, National Trachoma Control Programme, etc. In dealing with diseases such as tuberculosis and leprosy, increased emphasis will be laid on preventive public health control measures in preference to provision of facilities for institutional care. Special attention will be paid to the expansion of training facilities for nurses and other para-medical personnel.

12.2. An outlay of Rs. 49.71 crores has been provided for health programmes for 1968-69 as against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 47.22 crores during 1967-68. Details are given in table below:

TABLE 12.1

Outlay on health programmes (other than family planning and water supply) for 1968-69 and expenditure during 1967-68

(Rs. crores)

	1967-68	1968-69
Centre	10·64	14·71
States	33·73	32·03
Union Territories	2·85	2·97

12.3. *Medical Education, Training and Research* : Work for the establishment of three new medical colleges is likely to be taken up during 1968-69. Under the emergency expansion scheme, 127 new admissions will be made. Assistance will be given to the State Governments for admissions made during the previous two years. The State Governments would continue to receve assistance for training of medical and para-medical personnel. It is proposed to set up 40 additional post-graduate departments in medical colleges. Each Department would train 20 students. The Institutes of Medical Education and Research at New Delhi, Chandigarh and Pondicherry will be further developed. A sum of Rs. 1.30 crores has been provided to the Indian Council of Medical Research for expansion of its research activities.

12.4. *Medical Care* : During 1968-69, 5,500 additional beds and about 150 primary health centres are proposed to be established. The All-India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Bombay and the All-India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore will be further developed. A proposal to set up a Prosthetic factory in Madras is under consideration. The Central Government Health Service Scheme (C.G.H.S.) will be strengthened by opening two new dispensaries in Delhi and five new dispensaries in Bombay. The C.G.H.S. Scheme is also proposed to be extended to Allahabad and Hyderabad during the year.

12.5. *Control of Communicable Diseases* : During 1967, focal outbreaks of malaria occurred both in the Consolidation and Maintenance Phase areas. As a result, 45.4 units may have to be reverted to the attack phase during 1968. On the basis of recommendations of the Independent Appraisal Team which visited various States during January/February, 1968, 2.95 units are recommended for entry into the Consolidation Phase and 1.52 units into the Maintenance Phase. Thus under the revised phasing of the programme, 110.955 units will be in the Attack Phase, 68.785 units in the Consolidation Phase and 213.51 units in the Maintenance Phase. Under the National T.B. control programme it is proposed to establish/upgrade 40 district T.B. clinics, 2 demonstration and training centres and 500 isolation beds during the year. Anti-T.B. drugs worth about Rs. 60 lakhs will be distributed through the T.B. clinics run by voluntary bodies and State Governments. Under the National Filaria Control Programme, control operations covering 7 million population will be continued. It is also proposed to carry out 41 research and training programmes during the year. Under the National Small Pox Eradication Programme, special attention will be given to vaccinate all the new borns and to eliminate the backlog of primary vaccinations particularly in the vulnerable age group of 1 to 14 years. During the year 1967, 30.08 million doses of freeze-dried small pox vaccine were produced indigenously against the installed capacity of 60 million doses. Priority will be given to maximize the indigenous production of the vaccine and efforts will be made to procure additional equipment from the UNICEF so as to attain self-sufficiency in the production of freeze-dried small pox vaccine. Under the Leprosy Control Programme, 11 leprosy control units are proposed to be set up. Besides, 8 subsidiary centres will be upgraded to leprosy control units. It is proposed to establish one headquarter V.D. clinic and 20 District V.D. clinics during the year. During 1968-69, it is proposed to strengthen the Central organisation and reorganise the three regional organisations under the National Cholera Control Programme. Training courses in Cholera for medical officers in the endemic areas will be held. Under the Goitre and Trachoma Control programmes, it is proposed to cover about 40 million and 25 million persons respectively during the year.

12.6. *Indian Systems of Medicine* : With a view to supply raw drugs to clinical, chemical, pharmacological and pharmacognostic research units under the Composite Drug Research scheme, three drug depots are proposed to be established during the year. The existing four clinical research units (investigating the fundamental principles and therapeutics of Ayurveda and Unani) will be expanded. Preparation of official formulary and pharmacopoeia for Ayurveda (including Siddha) and Unani single drugs and compound preparations will be standardised and the existing two research units meant for this purpose will be reorganised and expanded. In addition, five new research units are proposed to be established during the year. A drug testing and standardisation laboratory will be established at Ghaziabad. Activities of the existing literary research units catering to the needs of these systems will be expanded and three more such units will be established. The Central Institute for Literary Research will be established at Jhansi for which initial action has already been taken. Activities of the two units conducting survey of medicinal plants will be expanded and five more such units are proposed to be established. Herb gardens and museums will be established in different parts of the country. Four Ayurvedic colleges will be upgraded. The Institutes for Research and Post-Graduate Training in Ayurveda at Banaras and Jamnagar will continue to function. A Central Research Institute in Indian Systems of Medicine will be established at Delhi. To regulate the practice and education, the Central Council for Indian Systems of Medicine will be established. Mobile units will be set up for the propagation of the principles of Naturopathy in different parts of the country.

12.7. Details of the physical programmes to be undertaken during 1968-69 along with the position at the end of 1967-68 are given below:

TABLE 12·2

Major health programmes for 1968-69

Items	Position at the end of 1967-68	1968-69 Anticipated
Hospital beds	2,50,200	255,700
Primary health centres	4,928*	5,078
Medical colleges	91	94
(*i*) Annual admission (under-graduate doctors)	11,200	N.A.
(*ii*) Annual out-turn of doctors	6,800	8,724
Available manpower†		
(*i*) Doctors	96,000	1,02,520
(*ii*) Nurses	55,000	61,000
(*iii*) Aux-nurse mid-wives and mid-wives	48,000	56,000
Malaria (units)		
Attack phase	44·5	110·955
Consolidation phase	120·74	68·785
Maintenance phase	227·96	213·510
TOTAL	393·25	393·250
District T.B. clinics	155‡	40 (addl.)
Leprosy control units	N.A.	11** (addl.)
District V.D. clinics	N.A.	20 (addl.)

*By December 1967. It includes 290 PHC's on State pattern.

†These relate to active in practice and have been calculated after applying attrition due to death, retirement, etc.

‡As on 1-1-1968'

**In addition, 8 subsidiary centres will be upgraded into control units.

II. FAMILY PLANNING

12.8. An outlay of Rs. 39.09 crores has been provided for the year 1968-69. Of this amount, the Central and States' shares will be Rs. 37.00 crores and Rs. 2.09 crores respectively. In order to strengthen the Family Planning work, establishment of 30 District Family Planning Bureaus, opening of additional 500 Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres, 4,950 sub-centres and 180 Urban Centres is envisaged for 1968-69. It is also proposed to construct buildings for 400 Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres and 3,000 sub-centres. 1,500 additional beds will be provided in the hospitals for sterilization operations and I.U.C.D. insertions. Operational targets for the year for I.U.C.D. insertions, sterilization operations and the number of persons who will be using conventional contraceptives have been fixed at 2.11 millions, 3.16 millions and 3.16 millions respectively. This total coverage has been divided according to the population among the States and Union Territories. Programmes have also been drawn up for the establishment of new training centres for family planning workers, mobile and static centres for sterilization and I.U.C.D. and other items of work.

12.9. In order to meet the demand for condoms, a factory in the public sector has been established at Trivandrum with the annual production capacity of 288 million pieces. In the initial stage, its capacity is limited to 144 million pieces. The factory is likely to go into production by the end of 1968.

12.10. In order that these condoms reach large sections of the population, distribution of condoms through commercial outlets will be taken up. Introduction of legislation for raising the marriage age and the liberalisation of abortion law is also being contemplated. The recommendations of the Small Family Norm Committee are likely to be received during the course of the year.

12.11. Research in various aspects of the scheme in the fields of demography, communication action and bio-medicine will be continued at various institutes. It is proposed to take up an evaluation study of the programme during 1968-69.

12.12. For spreading the message of family planning among masses, various media such as cinema, radio, television, etc., will be mobilised. The schemes in this respect will be introduced during the year.

CHAPTER 13

WATER, SUPPLY AND SANITATION

During 1967-68, priority was given to the continuing urban and rural water supply schemes by the State Governments in order to bring the systems to beneficial use. The augmentation and improvement to water supply and drainage schemes in the metropolitan cities continued to make satisfactory progress except in the case of Bangalore and Bombay. In the sector as a whole, against a provision of Rs. 3,659 lakhs made in 1967-68 an expenditure of Rs. 3,686 lakhs is expected to be incurred.

13.2. In 1968-69, priority is being given to Rural Water Supply Schemes, schemes for urban and rural areas endemic with cholera and filaria and schemes for over-crowded metropolitan areas. A provision of Rs. 3,381 lakhs has been made out of which Rs. 2,913 lakhs are provided in the Plans of the States, Rs. 428 lakhs in Plans of Union Territories and Rs. 40 lakhs at the Centre. The State Governments are expected to give adequate importance to the continuing schemes in order to complete them as early as possible. Preliminary work will also be taken up on a number of new schemes of which mention may be made of the Gatalsud Project in Bihar, the Cochin Development Area Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme in Kerala, the Bhopal City Sewerage Scheme in Madhya Pradesh, the Madras City Water Supply Scheme in Madras State, and the Cuttack Sewerage Scheme in Orissa. Some preliminary work will also be done on the Bhatsai Project in Bombay City.

13.3. The provision of Rs. 40 lakhs in the Central sector will be utilised in assisting the State Governments to continue the work of the Special Investigation and Design Organisations. A number of State Governments have already set up these organisations and the remaining State Governments have been requested to set them up as early as possible so that full information is available on water supply needs for long range planning purposes. These organisations are eligible for 100 per cent grant. It is envisaged that at a later stage, these Divisions would be expanded to full Circles, to prepare Master Plans for urban water supply and severage also.

13.4. *Well Construction Programme* : The programme seeks to prosources are inadequate. A Central grant of Rs. 3.35 crores has been provided for 1968-69 to cover 50 per cent of the cost of the schemes; the remaining 50 per cent is to be met from public contribution and/or by the State Governments.

13.5. The expenditure incurred during 1967-68 and the outlays proposed for 1968-69 are shown in Appendix 13.1 at the end of the document.

CHAPTER 14

HOUSING AND URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

I. HOUSING

The various housing schemes included in the Third Plan continued to be implemented with certain modifications so as to make them more liberal and broad-based. The subsidised industrial housing scheme and the rental housing scheme for economically weaker sections were integrated with a uniform rate of 50 per cent subsidy and 50 per cent loan. The quantum of central assistance for the slum clearance scheme was increased from 75 per cent to 87½ per cent of the cost of a house, the balance of 12½ per cent to be found by the State Governments or the local bodies. The plantation labour housing scheme was modified with a Central subsidy of 25 per cent so as to induce all planters to fulfil their obligation of providing houses to all workers. Under the middle income group housing scheme, loans have been allowed for construction of rental houses for approved educational, health and other charitable institutions for allotment to their employees.

State sector programme

14.2. An outlay of Rs. 9.87 crores has been provided for 1968-69 in the Plans of States and Union Territories for the construction of additional houses/tenements under the following schemes :

TABLE 14·1

Construction of additional houses

	No. of houses
Subsidised industrial housing	6,059
Low income group housing	4,481
Slum clearance	10,900
Village housing	4,579
Plantation labour housing	.
Middle income group housing	471
TOTAL	26,490

14.3. In addition to this amount, it is expected that a sum of Rs. 12 crores would be made available by the Life Insurance Corporation for various housing schemes in the States such as the low income group housing scheme, middle income group housing scheme and land acquisition and development.

14.4. Apart from the low provision made for housing schemes, another reason for the slow progress in this sector is the lack of an adequate administrative framework in a number of States. It had been recommended in the Third Plan that the State Governments should set up State Housing Boards to administer the implementation of the various housing schemes under the Plans. As many as 10 States have yet to set up these Boards and it is hoped that at least some of them will be able to set up these Boards during 1968-69.

Central sector programme

14.5. *Dock Labour Housing* : Under the scheme, a budget provision of Rs. 18 lakhs has been made for 1968-69. The programme will consist of completion of 92 houses which are under construction and also construction of another 788 houses in the course of the year. The number of houses to be built at the various ports is given below :

TABLE 14·2

Programme of constructon—dock labour housing

(Numbers)

Port	Completion of houses under construction	Houses to be started in 1968-69
Calcutta	..	96
Bombay	..	500
Mormugao	..	100
Madras	60	60
Visakhapatnam	32	32
TOTAL	92	788

14.6. *Office and Residential Accommodation* : The programme for the construction of residential houses for Government employees at various places in the country has to be given high priority in view of the difficult housing conditions and rising house rents. There is also need for increasing office accommodation in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. However, in view of the constraint on resources, a provision of Rs. 620 lakhs has been made for 1968-69. This is only for the very essential residential and other ancillary buildings. Proposals regarding construction of hotels and office accommodation have been deferred for the present.

14.7. *Cellular Concrete Factories* : It has ben decided to set up two Cellular Concrete plants—one at Bandel (West Bengal) and the other at Ennore (Madras) with Polish assistance. The specifications of the equipment and material to be used and other details of the plants have been settled. The agreement between Cekop, (Warsaw) and the Madras Housing Board for the plant at Ennore has been signed. Proposal for the plant at Bandel (West Bengal) is also being processed. As there is shortage of building materials, specially bricks, these factories will augment the supply of building materials in the country. No expenditure was incurred under these schemes either in 1966-67 or in 1967-68, as these were being processed. A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made for these schemes in the Central Budget for 1968-69.

14.8. *Experimental Housing* : For 1968-69, a provision of Rs. 11 lakhs has been made. The items of the work sanctioned under the scheme in 1967-68 include (i) the construction of 32 dwelling units for staff colony of the Hindustan Housing Factory, and (ii) construction of 1,000 prefabricated houses under the Slum Clearance Scheme of the Hindustan Housing Factory. Work on these is expected to be continued in 1968-69.

14.9. *Housing Statistics* : No expenditure was incurred on this scheme in 1966-67 or in 1967-68. For 1968-69, a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been made.

14.10. The details of outlay, expenditure and physical programmes for 1967-68 and 1968-69 are given in Appendices 14.1 to 14.3 at the end of the document.

II. REGIONAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

14.11. Optimum coordination in the various economic sectors of development through comprehensive physical planning will continue to be the main task during the year 1968-69. This is being accomplished gradually by the preparation of comprehensive urban and regional development plans as to provide a spatial perspective of economic activities. The action programme for the year will be mostly on the lines of the preceding year, namely, preparation of comprehensive physical plans for cities and regions of potential physical growth. Work on district development plans and model village plans will be carried further and the work on inter-State regional plans especially the areas which show signs of rapid growth will be intensified.

14.12. The outlay provided in the Central, States and Union Territories Plans for 1968-69 are indicated below :

	(Rs. lakhs)
Union Territories	10·00
States	149·50
Centre	110·00
TOTAL	269·50

14.13. The actual outlay in the case of States and Union Territories will, however, be higher as provisions for some of the urban development schemes have been included under the head 'Housing'. The provision at the Centre will be utilised for : (i) preparation of Inter-State Regional Plans—National Capital Region, South East Resource Region and Urban Research (Rs. 10.00 lakhs), (ii) Central assistance to States for preparation of Urban and Regional Plans (Centrally-sponsored scheme—Rs. 90.00 lakhs), (iii) L.S.G. Training schemes (Rs. 4.00 lakhs) and (iv) Urban Community Development (Rs. 6.00 lakhs).

14.14. The details regarding outlays for 1968-69 and the corresponding figures for 1967-68 by States and Union Territories are given in Appendix 14.4 at the end of the document.

CHAPTER 15

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The outlay for this programme in the States' and Central sectors in the Annual Plan 1968-69 as against the outlay and expenditure for 1967-68 is as follows :

TABLE 15·1

Outlay on welfare of backward classes

(Rs. crores)

	1967-68		1968-69 Outlay
	Outlay	Expenditure	
Centrally sponsored programmes	8·35	9·99	10·51
States	8·51	9·29	8·84
Union Territories	0·87	0·72	0·67
TOTAL	17·73	20·06	20·02

15.2. The details of the Centrally sponsored programmes are given in Appendix 15.1. In the proposals for 1968-69 the cut in normal supplementary allocations for existing tribal development blocks in Stage I and Stage II will continue. No new blocks are proposed to be started. The programme of post-matric scholarships will be continued. The number of scholarships likely to be awarded in 1968-69 is estimated at 22,000 in respect of Scheduled Tribes and 1,10,000 in respect of Scheduled Castes. For girls' hostels, an outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs has been proposed for extending residential facilities to girls desirous of pursuing middle and higher education. Other schemes proposed in the Central sector are improvement in working and living conditions of sweepers and scavengers through programmes intended to eradicate the practice of carrying night soil as head-loads, and grant of subsidy for construction of houses for sweepers and scavengers. Nine existing Tribal Research and Training Institutes will be continued. Programmes for the welfare of denotified tribes and grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations are proposed to be continued. It is also proposed to expand the programme of pre-examination training and coaching centres in the States. The existing training centres at Madras and Allahabad for giving pre-examination training for IAS/IPS and allied Central services wlil be continued. It is expected that with such pre-examination coaching and training facilities the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will improve in the Central and State Government services.

15.3. The State sector outlay for 1968-69 is shown in Appendix 15.2. Details of the programmes of States and Union Territories for 1968-69 are not available but, generally speaking, schemes implemented in 1967-68 in the sphere of promotion of pre-matric education, economic uplift and improvement of health, housing and other schemes will be continued.

CHAPTER 16

SOCIAL WELFARE

A sum of Rs. 4.71 crores is provided for Social Welfare programmes in the Annual Plan for 1968-69 (Centre—Rs. 3.13 crores, States—Rs. 1.44 crores, Union Territories—Rs. 0.14 crore). The main emphasis during the current Plan period, is to consolidate and strengthen the various existing services. An important continuing objective in this sector is to encourage voluntary organisations to assume increasing responsibility for the promotion and expansion of welfare services in the country, especially in the rural areas. Programmes for women and children, education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped, social defence, and research, training and surveys will be continued. Appendix 16.1 indicates the details of the schemes in this sector.

16.2. The Family and Child Welfare projects constitute the largest programme in the social welfare sector directed towards promoting the welfare of women and children in rural areas. These seek to provide services for children and young women in an integrated form in the villages, especially the pre-school children, and to train young girls in home-craft, health education, nutrition and child care. It is proposed to convert about 50 welfare extension projects into the new Family and Child Welfare projects bringing the total to 100 projects by the end of 1968-69.

16.3. For the education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped a sum of Rs. 13.14 lakhs has been provided. This provision is intended to assist the voluntary organisations in expanding and improving their services. The pre-vocational training programme provides training facilities with vocational bias to children in the age-group of 11 to 14 who discontinue their studies due to lack of interest and for economic reasons. The working of the scheme is being reviewed by a committee set up by the Department of Social Welfare. Necessary provisions have been made to contimue the existing pre-vocational centres and the regional training centres and also for assisting the States and Union Territories in running the various programmes under social defence which include institutional and non-institutional services for delinquent children, adolescent offenders, beggars, especially juveniles, welfare services in prisons and schemes under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Grils Act, 1956. Along with it is proposed to assist the voluntary organisations of all-India and regional standing to enable them to strengthen their technical and supervisory staff so that substantial improvement is effected in their working efficiency.

16.4. For encouraging activities in connection with soliciting public co-operation for making prohibition a success, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for schemes in the Central sector. The allocation has been made mainly for giving assistance to the All India Prohibition Council. Besides, a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has also been made for giving grants-in-aid to States towards the Central share of expenditure on Nasha-bandi Committees and Lok Karya Kshetras in the States' sector.

CHAPTER 17

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE PROGRAMMES

A provision of Rs. 13.73 crores (Rs. 7.70 crores at the Centre, Rs. 5.70 crores in the States and Rs. 0.33 crore in the Union Territories) is envisaged during 1968-69 for the Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare programme as against the expenditure of Rs. 13.64 crores in 1967-68 (Rs. 7.39 crores at the Centre, Rs. 5.67 crores in the States and Rs. 0.58 crore in the Union Territories). The limited financial provisions made available for the Craftsmen Training programmes during the earlier two years, due to paucity of resources, had created some difficulties as the expenditure on certain vital items such as buildings, tools and equipment and recruitment and training of staff had to be kept to the minimum. This had its impact on the quality of training imparted at the Institutes. The emphasis in 1968-69 has, therefore, been placed on consolidation of existing capacity through removing the deficiencies in the matter of equipment, buildings, instructors, etc; the expansion in the existing trades will be kept to the minimum but, preliminary steps will be taken to introduce a limited number of seats in new trades such as tool and die making, electronics, chemical and printing trades, etc. to keep up with technological advancement. It is also proposed to bring about diversification of trades for providing in-plant training under the apprenticeship programme. Under the apprenticeship programme, it is expected that 10,000 more apprentices will be placed on training during 1968-69. Preparatory steps are being taken for setting up a Central Staff Training and Research Institute at Calcutta with technical assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany, an Advanced Training Institute at Calcutta for training of master craftsmen with assistance from the U.N. Special Fund and an Institute for training foremen at Bangalore with assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany. With a view to strengthening the arrangements for imparting related instructions and allied matters concerning apprenticeship, a new industrial apprenticeship project is also proposed to be taken up with assistance from U.N. Special Fund. Under the Part-time Training Scheme for Industrial Workers, it is proposed to expand the facilities by adding 700 seats during 1968-69 to the existing number of 5,755 seats in the country. As the existing scheme provides for imparting instruction only in theory, arithmetic and drawing pertaining to the trade, a revised scheme has been started on a pilot basis to include elements of practical training as well. The revised scheme will replace the existing scheme after a study of the results of the pilot scheme.

17.2. Under the Manpower and Employment Service schemes, it is proposed to consolidate and strengthen the existing agencies with a view to improving the efficiency of the services rendered at all levels, i.e., Local, State and National. The Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Service is proposed to be strengthened with a view to increasing the training facilities for employment of service personnel and conducting studies on occupations and allied subjects for effecting improvements in the Vocational Guidance and Placement services rendered to employment seekers.

17.3. Under other labour programmes, the main developments envisaged in 1968-69 are the strengthening of the Chief Labour Commissioner's Office for dealing more effectively with various industrial relations problems, better enforcement of labour laws, effective enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, research in labour relations and related aspects and the setting up of three new regional centres under Worker's Education Programme. Various surveys in the field of family budget enquiries, intensive type studies on agricultural labour, labour research and related aspects undertaken by the Labour Bureau, are expected to make further progress.

17.4. The National Commission on Labour which was set up in December, 1966 to undertake a comprehensive review of labour policy and programmes, is expected to complete its work by the end of March, 1969. The Commission set up 36 study groups/committees to study specific subjects and labour problems. A number of study groups have already made their recommendations. The Commission has also started its programme of observational visits and recording of oral evidence at different centres. The recommendations of the Commission will provide guidelines for the reshaping of labour policy in future.

17.5. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is expected to be extended to new areas and cover the workers and their families in some industries. In the States' sector, provision has been made for the opening of a few labour welfare centres and the strengthening of the labour inspectorates.

CHAPTER 18

REHABILITATION

A provision of Rs. 14.65 crores has been made for the year 1968-69 for the implementation of various plan schemes of Rehabilitation Department as against an expenditure of Rs. 13.46 crores in 1967-68. It is proposed to resettle about 22,200 families—12,200 families of new migrants from East Pakistan and about 10,000 families of repatriates from Burma. In addition, rehabilitation assistance will be provided to about 30,000 to 35,000 Indians who might repatriate from Ceylon during 1968-69. The work of rehabilitation of the repatriates from Mozambique would also continue. Of the 22,200 families, nearly 2,000 families are expected to be settled in Dandakaranya area—1,700 in agricultural and 300 in non-agricultural occupations. Some of the physical targets set under the Dandakaranya project are : increase in the cultivated area by 10,000 acres, continuation of the work on Paralkote Dam, commencement of work on Satiguda Dam, execution of number of minor irrigation works, setting up of 25 more villages, expansion of existing facilities at Central and Zonal workshops and transport depots and establishment of veterinary hospital, besides construction of buildings for other social service institutions like schools, hospitals, community centres, etc. About 17,600 acres of new land are expected to be reclaimed during the year through Rehabilitation Reclamation organisation. It is also proposed to resettle 450 families in agro-industries and small trade and business. Besides expanding some of the existing industrial units opened by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation and setting up some new units, loan assistance on a larger scale will be made available to the migrants.

18.2. Under the Special Area Development Programme, it is proposed to settle 360 families by completing a few schemes, e.g. development of plantations in the Neil Islands, reclamation of land in Little Andaman and Great Nicobar and commercial plantation of rubber in Katchal, besides initiating work on the integrated development of Chanda district in Maharashtra.

CHAPTER 19

OTHER PROGRAMMES

I. PUBLIC COOPERATION

From the beginning of 1968, the administrative responsibility for various programmes of Public Cooperation has been transferred from Planning Commission to the respective Ministries/Departments, and the evaluation reports on some of the programmes are under examination in the respective Ministries/Departments. It was therefore, proposed that the outlay for 1968-69 under Public Cooperation may be maintained at the anticipated levels of 1967-68, i.e. to provide only for continuation of the programmes at the existing level.

19.2. The following table shows the outlays for the year 1968--69 as well as for 1967-68.

TABLE 19·1

Outlay on public cooperation

(Rs. lakhs)

Name of the scheme	1967-68 Outlay	1968-69 Outlay
Lok Karya Kshetras (rural)	24·00	15·58
Lok Karya Kshetras (urban)	8·00	3·86
Planning Forums	6·20	8·30
Research, training and pilot projects and measures to strengthen voluntary organisations	11·00	8·13*
National Consumer Service	1·00	0·49
Prohibition	2·67	4·80
Association for Moral and Social Hygiene	1·19	1·31
Loan Assistance to voluntary organisations and labour cooperatives	5·50	5·00
TOTAL	59·06†	47·47

19.3. Various schemes of research training and pilot projects in Public Cooperation were undertaken by the Central Institute for Research and Training in Public Cooperation in 1967-68. During 1968-69, the Institute will work out research schemes in consultation with the Department of Social Welfare and other concerned Departments. An area of research calling for greater attention would be to find out ways and means of educating and mobilisng the people on a nation wide scale for supporitng and performing important national tasks through Mass Communication. Similarly, the programme of Planning Forums would need to be revitalised and expanded because of its impact on the educated masses in creating awareness and consciousness for development effort. The programme of moral and social hygiene which has had a considerable impact in some States and the programme of National Consumers Service would need to be strengthened.

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*Includes an outlay of Rs. 1·50 lakhs for production of an educational film on Prohibition and posters.

†Expenditure during 1967-68 is Rs. 38 lakhs, scheme-wise break-up of which is not yet available.

19.4. The role of the voluntary work in social and economic development would have to be reaffirmed. In 1967 India played host to a World Conference on Volunter Manpower for Development where the experiences of developed and developing countries were shared and exchanged. The Conference underlined the need for mobilisation of human resources to maximise the effectiveness of volunteers in all fields and at all levels for performing various national tasks.

II. RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME

19.5. The Rural Works programme aims at providing additional employment to agricultural labourers during slack seasons in areas of high incidence of unemployment and under-employment, through labour-intensive community works. Initiated on a pilot basis in 32 blocks towards the end of 1960-61 the programme covered about 1000 blocks by the end of 1965-66.

19.6. Due to paucity of resources, only Rs. 6.50 crores could be provided for the programme during 1967-68. An expenditure of this order was expected to generate about 234 lakh mandays of employment.

19.7. For 1968-69, a total provision of Rs. 4.5 crores is envisaged, and investment of this magnitude is expected to generate about 169 lakh mandays of employment.

III. INFORMATION AND PLAN PUBLICITY

19.8. For the development of information services and Plan Publicity, an outlay of Rs. 1.70 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1968-69. The expenditure anticipated on these programmes during 1967-68 is also of the same order. During 1968-69 implementation of no new scheme is envisaged and as such, the provision will be utilised for schemes continuing from earlier years. The outlay for 1968-69 includes Rs. 0.50 crore for Central schemes, Rs. 0.90 crore for States and Rs. 0.30 crore for the Union Territories.

19.9. District-wise surveys of existing facilities for publicity work and study of the organisational and other requirements of communications with a view to strengthening or establishing the publicity media best suited for each region, are also proposed to be undertaken by the State Governments.

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

19.10. On the lines of the review of the work of the Committee on Natural Resources a number of studies and surveys having operational value have been initiated, such as, soil conservation in catchment areas of the three river valley projects viz., Tungabhadra, Chambal and Pohru; production of castor crop in India: potentiality of production of important food crops in each taluka in I.A.D.P. and I.A.A. areas; preparation of inventory on the ground water potential; and preparation of a Composite Soil Map of India as well as a Minor Irrigation Map of India. Some of the earlier studies are under revision or being brought up to date. Most of these studies and surveys are expected to be completed by the end of the year 1968-69. The Second Energy Survey is expected to be undertaken during 1968-69 to assess the present level of demand and supply of different energy resources and to suggest a programme for their coordinated development.

19.11. For undertaking various studies and surveys including the Second Energy Survey, a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan for 1968-69.

V. STATISTICS

19.12. An outlay of Rs. 117.41 lakhs is proposed for "Statistics" for the Annual Plan 1968-69 as against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 101.54 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 135 lakhs in the year 1967-68. Break-up of the outlay for 1967-68 and proposed outlay for 1968-69 between Centre, States and Union Territories is given below:—

TABLE 19·2

Outlay on statistics (Rs. lakhs)

	1967-68		1968-69
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay
Centre (Department of Statistics)	81	69·95*	67·86
*States and Union Territories	54	31·59**	49·55
TOTAL	135	101·54	117·41

19.13. Of the total outlay proposed for 1968-69 more than half is accounted for by the outlay for Central schemes. The expenditure is mainly on financing continuing schemes, such as (i) grants-in-aid to the Indian Statistical Institute, (ii) tabulation of National Sample Survey and other data required by the Government, and (iii) setting up of Electronic Data Processing Centres. In addition, a few new schemes considered necessary for planning purposes are proposed to be taken up. A list of the important Central schemes, showing against each the estimated outlay for 1968-69 is given in Appendix 19.1 at the end of the document.

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*Shortfall in expenditure is mainly on account of 3 computors being installed instead of 4 originally envisaged.

**Shortfall is mainly on account of delay in sanctioning schemes by States/Union Territories.

19.14. In the States and Union Territories also, the proposed outlay is mostly for continuing essential schemes, considering the limitation of resources available. It is proposed to speed up work on the 'core' statistical schemes introduced for the first time in the Annual Plan for 1967-68 on uniform lines in all the States and Union Territories, adopting standard concept and definitions for purposes of inter-State comparability and aggregation at the national level. State-wise allocation of the proposed outlay is given in Appendix 19.2 at the end of the document.

VI. OTHERS

19.5. A number of other development programmes have been included in the Annual Plan for 1968-69; important among them are Hill Areas and Special Areas, Evaluation Organisation, Research Programmes Committee, Training for Management Administration and Planning, State Capital projects, Expansion of Printing Capacity and Vital Statistics.

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APPENDIX 3·1

Plan outlay for 1968-69 and expenditure for 1967-68 : Centre, States and Union Territories (Rs. crores)

Heads of development	1967-68 (Expenditure) Centre	1967-68 (Expenditure) States	1967-68 (Expenditure) Union Territories	1967-68 (Expenditure) Total	1968-69 (Outlay) Centre	1968-69 (Outlay) States	1968-69 (Outlay) Union Territories	1968-69 (Outlay) Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agricultural production	33·04	56·33	2·94	92·31	30·63*	56·09	3·42	90·14
Minor irrigation**	2·07	101·32	1·88	105·27	3·55	88·73	1·25	93·53
Soil conservation	2·85	20·61	0·72	24·18	2·28	19·31	0·64	22·23
Ayacut development programmes	..	4·46	..	4·46	0·50	3·85	..	4·35
Animal husbandry	1·44	11·02	0·63	20·38	1·28	10·44	0·76	20·24
Dairying and milk supply	..	6·97	0·32			7·16	0·60	
Forests	4·30	10·14	2·09	16·53	3·82	9·60	1·69	15·11
Fisheries	3·98	8·68	0·52	13·18	4·49	7·86	0·74	13·09
Warehousing and marketing	4·71	0·78	0·07	5·56	0·83@	0·70	0·02	1·55
Agricultural Refinance Corporation	3·00	..	..	3·00	10·00	..	..	10·00
Agricultural Programmes*	*56·39*	*220·31*	*9·17*	*284·87*	*57·38*	*203.74*	*9.12*	*270·24*
Cooperation	25·88	9·97	0·48	36·33	23·94	9·41	0·46	33·81
Community development	0·74	30·20	1·36	33·69	0·82	20·45	1·07	22·34
Panchayats		1·28	0·11			1·29	0·10	1·39
Cooperation and C.D.	*26·62*	*41·45*	*1·95*	*70.02*	*24.76*	*31.15*	*1·63*	*57·54*
I. *Agriculture, Cooperation and C. D.*	*82·01*	*261·76*	*11·12*	*354·89*	*82·14*	*234·89*	*10·75*	*327.78*

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*Includes Rs. 1·67 crores for storage, Rs. 2·13 crores for subsidiary foods and Rs. 0·07 crore for National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, which are the schemes of the Department of Food.

**In addition to outlay in the Public sector, institutional credit of the order of Rs. 120 crores is expected to be available from the Land Development Banks and other agencies for minor irrigation during 1968-69. The corresponding figure for 1967-68 is estimated at about Rs. 59 crores (for details see Chapter 5).

@Includes Rs. 75 lakhs for warclosing programmes of the Department of Food.

Appendix 3 .1—*contd.*

(Rs. lakhs)

Heads of development	1967-68 (Expenditure)				1968-69 (Outlay)			
	Centre	States	Union Territories	Total	Centre	States	Union Territories	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Irrigation	1·80	131·48	0·19	133·47	1·87	140·28	0·14	142·29
Flood control	..	11·93	1·76	13·69	—	10·90	1·50	12·40
Power	55·28	325·75	19·53	400·56	38 .05	248 .65	16.10	338 .10
II. *Irrigation and Power*	*57·08*	*469·16*	*21·48*	*547·72*	*39·92*	*435·83*	*17·74*	*493.49*
III. *Organised Industries and Minerals*	*482·46*	*37·55*	*0·84*	*520·85*	*506·19*	*32·07*	*1·07*	*539·33*
IV. *Village and Small Industries*	*26·54*	*16·85*	*1·55*	*44·94*	*25·33*	*14·48*	*1·60*	*41·41*
Railways	182·25	..	..	182·25	172·00	..	..	172·00
Roads	40·02	49·40	11·42	100·84	34·75	47·53	10·63	92·91
Road transport	0·10	14·15	1·95	16·20	0·41	11·44	2·10	13·95
Major ports	14·60	..	..	14·60	18·00	..	..	18·00
Minor ports	1·88	1·30	0·67	3·85	2·42	1·60	0·94	4·96
Shipping	11·13	...	0·49	11·62	13·00	..	0·21	13·21
Inland water transport	3·43	0·23	..	3·66	1·30	0·20	..	1·50
Light houses	0·57	..	..	0·57	0·51	..	..	0·51
Civil air transport	22·58	0·09	0·15	22·82	28·04	0·02	0·15	28·21
Tourism	1·65	1·49	0·25	3·39	2·98	1·45	0·15	4·58
Farakka barrage	14·51	...	..	14·51	16·40	..	..	16·40
Posts and telegraphs	42·90†	...	..	42·90	47·80	..	..	47·80
Other communications	1·73	..	..	1·73	7·49	..	...	7·49
Broadcasting	5·15	..	..	5·15	4·64	..	..	4·64
V. *Transport and Communications*	*342·50*	*66·66*	*14·93*	*424·09*	*349·74*	*62·24*	*14·18*	*426·16*
General education	40·41	53·70	6·68	113·82	45·48	56·64	6·92	121·46
Technical education		11·26	1·10			11·10	0.89	
Cultural programmes		0·63	0·04			0·43	..	

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† Excluding petty works met from posts and telegraph's own resources.

Scientific research	18·20	..	..	18·20	22·03	..	..	22·03
Health	10·64	35·81	3·18	73·94	14·71	34·12	2·97	88·80
Family planning	24·31				37·00			
Water supply	0·50	31·04	5·32	36·86	0·40	29·13	4·28	33·81
Housing£	12·34	8·49	3·54	24·37	10·63	7·84	2·43	20·90
Urban development	0·94	1·62	0·07	2·63	1·10	1·17	0·03	2·30
Welfare of backward classes	9·99	9·29	0·78	20·06	10·51	8·84	0·67	20·02
Social welfare	2·70	1·47	0·22	4·39	3·13	1·44	0·14	4·71
Craftsmen training and labour welfare	7·39	5·67	0·58	13·64	7·70	5·70	0·33	13·73
Public cooperation	0·25	0·11	0·02	0·38	0·37	0·09	0·02	0·48
Rehabilitation	13·46	..	..	13·46	14·65	..	..	14·65
Rural works	6·50	..	..	6·50	4·50	..	..	4·50
VI. *Social services*	*147·63*	*159·09*	*21·53*	*328·25*	*172·23*	*156·50*	*18·68*	*347·41*
Others†	*2·66*	*16·94*	*1·65*	*21·25*	*4·18*	*16·32*	*1·35*	*21·85*
Buffer stocks	..	..	..	..	*140·00*	..	..	*140·00*
GRAND TOTAL	*1140·88*	*1028·01*	*73·10*	*2241·99*	*1319·73*	*952·33*	*65·37*	*2337·43*

£ Institutional credit of the order of Rs. 12 crores will be available from the LIC for housing during 1968-69 as in the previous year.

†The programmes included under this head are: Hill Areas and Special Areas, Statistics, Plan Publicity, Evaluation Organisation, Research Programmes Committee, Training for Management Administration and Planning, State Capital projects, expansion of printing capacity, Vital Statistics and Natural Resources Studies. A few miscellaneous schemes have also been included under this head.

APPENDIX 3·2

Plan Outlay for 1968-69 by heads of development: States

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development 1	Andhra Pradesh 2	Assam 3	Bihar 4	Gujarat 5	Haryana 6
Agricultural production	220	270	324	260	172
Minor irrigation	300	98	1047	545	104
Soil conservation	45	39	33	185	40
Ayacut development programmes	150	1	2	12	5
Animal husbandry	35	52	60	83	20
Dairying and milk supply	56	14	40	140	20
Forests	30	37	48	60	10
Fisheries	40	10	20	85	1
Warehousing and marketing	2	..	1	20	..
I. *Agricultural programmes*	*878*	*521*	*1575*	*1390*	*372*
Cooperation	60	25	49	100	15
Community development	140	115	264	150	25
Panchayats	5	5	..	10	2
II. *Cooperation and community development*	*205*	*145*	*313*	*260*	*42*
Irrigation	1836	83	1920	1600	242
Flood control	5	300	150	15	65
Power	2076	690	1575	1685	940
III. *Irrigation and power*	*3917*	*1073*	*3645*	*3300*	*1247*
Large and medium industries	90	125	150	408	25
Mineral development	10	10	30	108	2
Village and small industries	60	55	55	70	70
IV. *Industry and mining*	*160*	*190*	*235*	*586*	*97*
Roads	150	335	400	430	100
Road transport	45	20	53	330	15

Ports and harbours	..	..	..	90	..
Other transport	..	8	..	..	2
Tourism	1	2	3	7	3
V. *Transport and Communications*	*196*	*365*	*456*	*857*	*120*
General education	270	235	245	320	144
Technical education	45	33	45	72	40
Cultural programmes	2	3	..	10	..
Health and family planning	200	160	260	280	50
Water supply	200	75	281	192	38
Housing	20	10	6	60	1*
Urban development	3	6	4	5	
Welfare of backward classes	30	55	60	75	25
Social welfare	5	12	1	10	4
Craftmen training and labour welfare	18	16	40	40	16
Public cooperation	1	N	..	1	..
VI. *Social services*	*794*	*605*	*942*	*1065*	*318*
Statistics	2	3	2	4	8@
Information and publicity	2	11	2	8	
State capital projects	..	..	..	500	
Hill and border areas	..	..	..	..	
Evaluation	1	1	..	..	
Others	..	26**	..	..	
VII. *Miscellaneous*	*5*	*41*	*4*	*512*	*8*
GRAND TOTAL	*515*	*2940*	*7170*	*7970*	*2204*

N Negligible.

* Includes provision of Rs. 0·50 lakh for urban development.

** Grants to Local Bodies (District Councils).

@ Break up not available.

Appendix 3·2—*contd.* (Rs. lakhs)

Head of development	Jammu and Kashmir	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Madras	Maha-rashtra	Mysore
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
Agricultural production	216	325	375	400	560	350
Minor irrigation	100	260	230	500	1566	600
Soil conservation	30	40	250	84	729	84
Ayacut development programmes	..	—	5	45	75	50
Animal husbandry	60	60	85	87	100	56
Dairying and milk supply	18	25	15	51	125	55
Forests	30	75	145	56	100	80
Fisheries	2	225	30	99	70	80
Warehousing and marketing	..	2	3	5	10	10
I. *Agricultural programmes*	*456*	*1012*	*1538*	*1327*	*3335*	*1365*
Cooperation	15	40	130	75	145	80
Community development	50	70	100	125	200	95
Panchayats	8	5	20	—	4	5
II. *Cooperation and community development*	73	*115*	*250*	*200*	349	*180*
Irrigation	20	290	741	350	2049	854
Flood control	90	75	5		3	3
Power	511	1550	1424	3000	3665	1500
III. *Irrigation and power*	*621*	*1915*	*2170*	3350	*5717*	*2357*
Large and medium industries	70	166	90	200	175	70
Mineral development	35	3	20	9	20	5
Village and small industries	60	175	75	201	125	90
IV. *Industry and mining*	165	344	185	410	320	165
Roads	250	150	260	100	1000	200
Road transport	60	59	50	10	258	20
Ports and harbours	..	6	..	4	40	20
Others transport	..	6	..	5	..	..
Tourism	45	6	5	4	10	5
V. *Transport and communications*	355	*227*	*315*	*123*	*1308*	*245*

General education	140	300	365	550	1050	200
Technical education	25	73	100	115	165	60
Cultural programmes	..	5	..	5	..	..
Health and family planning	80	175	260	220	330	150
Water supply	80	160	230	120	800	224
Housing	25	16	30	50	250	45
Urban development	..	14	3	10	50	..
Welfare of backward classes	7	30	150	89	85	70
Social welfare	4	5	8	10	25	10
Craftsmen training and labour welfare	7	25	20	50	103	35
Public cooperation	..	1	1	1	1	1
VI. *Social services*	*368*	*804*	*1167*	*1220*	*2859*	*795*
Statistics	2	3	1	4	1	4
Information and publicity	2	2	4	1	10	19
State capital projects	..	..	50	..	..	..
Hill and border areas	114*	..	..	..	..	..
Evaluation	1	1	..	..	1	1
Others	13	4	20	..	..	2
VII. *Miscellaneous*	*132*	*10*	*75*	*5*	*12*	*25*
GRAND TOTAL	*2170*	*4427*	*5700*	*6635*	*13900*	*5132*

*Includes Ladakh.

L/M8PC/68—7

(Rs. lakhs)

Appendix 3·2—*contd.*

Head of development	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Nagaland	Total
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Agricultural production	250	240	175	990	439	43	5609
Minor irrigation	45	145	225	2070	621	12	8873
Soil conservation	15	30	20	263	35	9	1931
Ayacut development programmes	3	5	30	N	2	..	385
Animal husbandry	25	12	50	100	129	30	1044
Dairying and milk supply	5	10	1	60	81	..	716
Forests	50	13	30	110	65	21	960
Fisheries	25	4	10	20	58	7	786
Warehousing and marketing	2	..	5	..	10	..	70
I. *Agriculture programmes*	*425*	*459*	*546*	*3613*	*1440*	*122*	*20374*
Cooperation	20	34	20	80	45	8	941
Community development	100	36	100	300	150	25	2045
Panchayats	5	2	10	17	26	5	129
II. *Cooperation and community development*	*125*	*72*	*130*	*397*	*221*	*38*	*3115*
Irrigation	590	194	1345	1500	414*	..	1402
Flood control	25	80	80	125	69	..	1090
Power	665	1546	1424	5400	773	41	28465
III. *Irrigation and power*	*1280*	*1820*	*2849*	*7025*	*1256*	*41*	*43583*
Large and medium industries	290	40	35	500	346	18	2798
Mineral development	105	1	39	10	1	1	409
Village and small industires	50	114	20	143	75	10	1448
IV. *Industry and mining*	*445*	*155*	*94*	*653*	*422*	*29*	*4655*
Roads	250	100	100	485	315	128	4753
Road transport	24	10	..	..	40	30	1024
Ports and harbours	..	..	..	..	..	..	160
Other transport	120	..	..	..	..	..	142
Tourism	1	2	13	4	30	4	145
V. *Transport and communications*	*395*	*112*	*113*	*489*	*386*	*162*	*6224*

General education	160	225	300	450	629	81	5664
Technical education	25	40	25	180	62	5	1110
Cultural programmes	2	..	..	..	14	2	43
Health and family planning	150	65	135	525	312	35	3412
Water supply	50	25	80	300	43	40	2913
Housing	11	10	5	40	163	10	752
Urban development	9	2	2	..	31	10	159
Welfare of backward classes	40	15	30	55	52	16	884
Social welfare	3	3	3	10	30	1	144
Craftmen training and labour welfare	10	20	6	130	34	..	570
Public cooperation	..	1	1	..	N	N	9
VI. *Social services*	*460*	*406*	*587*	*1690*	*1370*	*200*	*15650*
Statistics	3	3	2	1	3	3	41
Information and publicity	3	3	3	4	6	5	84
State capital projects	17	..	..	..	307	..	874
Hill and border areas	..	..	..	340	..	..	387
Evaluation	..	..	1	3	3	..	13
Others	7	..	30	3	53	..	166
VII. *Miscellaneous*	*30*	*6*	*36*	*351*	*372*	*8*	*1632*
GRAND TOTAL	*3160*	*3030*	*4355*	*14218*	*5467*	*600*	*95233*

*Includes Rs. 35 lakhs for D.V.C. N=Negligible.

APPENDIX 3·3

Plan outlay for 1968-69 by heads of development:

Union Territories

(Rs. lakhs)

Union Territories	Agricultural production	Minor irrigation	Soil conservation	Animal husbandry	Dairying and milk supply	Forests	Fisheries	Warehousing and marketing	Agricultural programmes
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6·00	1·00	2·00	4·00	1·00	10·00	2·00	..	26·0
Chandigarh	0·64	1·00	0·12	2·50	..	0·40	0·20	..	4·86
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1·86	0·50	1·50	0·38	1·02	1·60	..	..	6·86
Delhi	23·00	24·00	1·00	1·00	..	..	4·00	..	53·00
Goa, Daman and Diu	52·50	29·50	18·00	25·00	18·30	21·00	32·00	2·00	198·30
Himachal Pradesh	150·00	50·00	30·00	26·00	28·00	100·00	8·00	..	392·00
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	4·00	..	..	0·86	..	..	15·00	..	19·86
Manipur	12·60	2·00	1·50	4·04	2·00	4·04	2·00	..	28·18
N.E.F.A.	49·32	1·30	0·50	3·00	..	21·00	1·00	..	76·12
Pondicherry	16·13	9·08	4·27	3·71	6·85	..	4·52	..	44·56
Tripura	26·37	6·07	5·14	5·28	3·00	11·00	5·43	..	62·29
Total :	*342·42*	*124·45*	*64·03*	*75·77*	*60·17*	*169·04*	*74·15*	2·00	*912·03*

Appendix 3·3 *contd.*

(Rs. lakhs)

Union Territories	Coopera-tion	C.D.	Pancha-yats	Coopera-tion and commu-nity deve-lopment	Irriga-tion	Flood control	Power	Irrigation and power	Large and medium indust-ries	Mineral develo-pment	Village and small industry	Indust-ry and mining
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2·00	6·00	1·00	9·00	..	..	15·00	15·00	..	..	3·00	3·00
Chandigarh	0·25	..	..	0·25	..	..	25·00	25·00	..	..	8·00	8·00
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1·28	2·00	..	3·28	0·60	..	5·00	5·60	..	..	2·00	2·00
Delhi	3·00	..	..	3·00	..	115·00	800·00	915·00	21·00	..	60·00	81·00
Goa, Daman and Diu	3·00	15·00	2·50	20·50	6·00	..	133·00	139·00	23·00	..	10·00	33·00
Himachal Pradesh	15·00	35·00	4·00	54·00	..	5·00	430·00	435·00	44·00	5·00	30·00	79·00
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	3·36	..	..	3·36	..	..	4·25	4·25	0·15	..	0·63	0·78
Manipur	5·00	13·00	1·00	19·00	1·00	15·00	40·00	56·00	2·00	..	15·00	17·00
N.E.F.A.	5·18	20·00	..	25·18	..	..	30·00	30·00	..	..	5·00	5·00
Pondicherry	2·03	1·55	..	3·58	6·00	5·00	11·88	22·88	11·08	..	9·00	20·08
Tripura	6·00	14·00	2·00	22·00	..	10·00	116·00	126·00	1·00	..	17·00	18·00
Total :	*46·10*	*106·55*	*10·50*	*163·15*	*13·60*	*150·00*	*1610·13*	*1773·73*	*102·23*	*5·00*	*159·63*	*266·86*

Appendix 3·3—*contd.* (Rs. lakhs)

Union Territories	Roads	Road transport	Ports and harbours	Other transport	Tourism	Transport and communications
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	65·00	10·00	45·00	20·00	1·00	141·00
Chandigarh	1·00	..	..	..	3·75	4·75
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7·50	..	..	..	..	7·50
Delhi	190·00	160·00	..	..	..	350·00
Goa, Daman and Diu	80·00	..	41·00	..	5·00	126·00
Himachal Pradesh	365·00	30·00	..	..	3·00	398·00
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	..	..	3·45	1·26	..	4·71
Manipur	150·00	10·00	..	..	0·50	160·60
N.E.F.A.	100·00	..	..	15·00*	..	115·00
Pondicherry	14·00	..	5·00	..	1·19	20·19
Tripura	90·00	..	..	..	1·00	91·00
Total:	*1062·50*	*210·10*	*94·45*	*36·26*	*15·44*	*1418·75*

*Air strips.

Appendix 3·3—*contd.*

(Rs. lakhs)

Union Territories	General education	Tech. education	Water supply	Health	Housing	Urban development	Welfare of backward classes	Social welfare	Labour and labour welfare	Public cooperation	Social services
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25·00	..	10·00	10·00	4·00£	..	2·00	1·00	1·00	..	53·00
Chandigarh	9·00	32·95	0·19	8·53	2·00£	..	..	..	3·98	..	56·65
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8·22	..	1·50	2·65	1·50	..	..	0·10	..	..	13·97
Delhi	340·00	25·00	275·00	71·00	200·00	..	5·00	5·00	10·00	1·00	932·00
Goa, Daman and Diu	54·00	26·00	75·00	65·60	4·00	..	2·50	1·00	2·50	0·30	230·90
Himachal Pradesh	80·00*	..	35·00	43·00	5·00	3·00	8·00	2·00	8·00	..	184·00
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	9·29	..	..	1·87	0·05£	..	0·13	..	..	..	11·34
Manipur	35·00*	..	6·00	23·00	4·00	..	11·00	1·00	1·20	..	81·20
N.E.F.A.	44·00*	..	9·43	25·57	..	..	..	..	3·50	..	82·50
Pondicherry	35·75	5·40	13·18	26·11	16·51£	..	4·79	2·38	0·65	0·18	104·95
Tripura	52·00*	..	3·00	20·00	5·80	..	34·00	1·00	2·03	0·06	117·89
Total:	*692·26*	*89·35*	*428·30*	*297·33*	*242·86*	*3·00*	*67·42*	*13·48*	*32·86*	*1·54*	*1868·40*

*Including technical education and cultural programmes.

£Includes urban development also.

Appendix 3·3—*contd.*

(Rs. lakhs)

Union Territories	Statistics	Information and publicity	State capital projects	Evaluation	Others	Miscellaneous	Grand Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	1·00	..	..	3·00	4·00	251·00
Chandigarh	0·13	..	59·61	..	..	59·74	159·25
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0·16	0·15	..	..	..	0·31	39·52
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	6·00£	2340·00
Goa, Daman and Diu	2·50	3·00	..	0·50	20·00*	26·00	773·70
Himachal Pradesh	1·00	5·00	..	1·00	1·00	8·00	1550·00
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	..	..	..	..	..	0·26£	44·56
Manipur	1·94@	2·00	..	—	5·90	9·84	371·82
N.E.F.A.	0·35	4·48	..	—	1·06	5·89	339·69
Pondicherry	0·47	1·00	..	—	..	1·47	217·71
Tripura	2·00	8·58	..	0·57	1·50	13·05	450·23
GRAND TOTAL:	8·55	25·61	59·61	2·07	32·46	134·56	6537·48

* For local bodies.

@ Includes evaluation.

£ Break up of Rs. 6 lakhs in respect of Delhi and Rs. 0·26 lakh for Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands is not available.

APPENDIX 4.1

Agricultural programmes for 1968-69—details of important schemes/ programmes

I CENTRAL SECTOR

Agro-Industries Corporations

Agro-industries Corporations have already been set up in Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Madras, Mysore, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh whereas in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Rajathan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala, they will be established shortly. They will handle sale, either on hire-purchase or cash basis, of tractors, power tillers, irrigation pumpsets, etc. They will also obtain credit for their hire-purchase operations from the commercial banks. Funds provided to different State Governments for setting up of these corporations in the current year are likely to be Rs. 4.5 crores and a budget provision has been made accordingly.

National Seeds Corporation

4.1.2 The National Seeds Corporation, which was set up in 1963 has been entrusted with the important task of raising the production of quality seeds, not only of the new hybrid and exotic varieties of foodgrains but also of improved varieties of seeds of groundnut, jute, vegetables etc. in the country. It has also been made responsible for the supply of foundation of all the hybrid varieties throughout the country and for the certification of the multiplied seeds to ensure quality. An outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs has been provided for 1968-69, which is also the level of expenditure in the current year.

State farms

4.1.3 Two State farms at Suratgarh and Jetsar are already in existence since the Third Plan period. In 1967-68, a State farm was set up at Hirakud in Orissa. This scheme involves an outlay of Rs. 19.46 lakhs in 1968-69. A site has been selected for the establishment of a seed and sheep farm at Hissar in Haryana. The seed farms Committee set up by the Department of Agriculture has recommended establishment of State farms in Tungabhadra command area of Mysore and Saharsa district of Bihar. Preliminary steps for location of suitable sites have been taken, and an outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs has been provided for 1968-69.

Ground water surveys and investigation

4.1.4 An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided in 1968-69 for the Centrally sponsored scheme which is in operation in different States. The underlying idea of this scheme is to provide technical guidance to the cultivators in such matters as size, type, safe spacing and density of dugwells/tubewells. The investigations on scope, type and manner of boring and deepening of dugwells for augmenting their discharge and selection of suitable water lifting appliances will also be taken up under this programme.

Tractor hiring and service stations

4.1.5 These are two new Centrally sponsored schemes which are proposed to be taken up in 1968-69. An outlay of Rs. 55 lakhs has been provided in the budget of the Department of Agriculture. The need for making available to the progressive farmers the use of tractors at moderate rates has been greatly felt, especially, in intensive cultivation areas. Further, farmers are taking increasingly to mechanised cultivation but find it difficult to get their tractors repaired and serviced at reasonable cost. The schemes for establishment of tractor hiring and service stations will go a long way towards meeting these needs of the farmers.

Development of commercial crops for export promotion

4.1.6 An outlay of Rs. 2.43 crores has been provided in 1968-69 for development of commercial crops, which include cotton, jute, groundnut, cashewnut, lac, coconut and tobacco. In regard to groundnut, a target of 12 lakh acres has been fixed for 1968-69 against the anticipated achievement of 7.3 lakh acres in 1967-68. As far as jute is concerned, increased attention will be given to the three schemes, *viz.* (a) Free supply of urea for foliar spray on jute crop, with a target of 4.5 lakh acres against 3 lakh acres in 1967-68; (b) subsidised distribution of low-volume power sprayers for foliar spray, with a target of 1110 sprayers against 490 sprayers in 1967-68; and (c) improvement of retting facilities for jute. Among all the crops, the programme for maximised production of cotton in areas of assured water supply has been allotted an outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs.

Farmers' education and training

4.1.7 A scheme for farmers' education and training in the districts selected for high yielding varieties programme in different States has been taken up as a Centrally sponsored scheme with 100 per cent Central assistance. Under this scheme, 5 centres were set up in 1966-67 and 20 centres were sanctioned for establishment during the current year. Besides continuation of these 25 centres, 25 more centres will be set up in 1968-69. An outlay of Rs. 143 lakhs has been provided for 1968-69 against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 21 lakhs in 1967-68.

Mobile soil testing laboratories

4.1.8 This is a new scheme to be taken up in 1968-69 with an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs. It is proposed to establish 34 mobile soil testing laboratories including fabrication of 4 laboratories to be done out of sale proceeds of fertilisers received as a gift from the Government of Sweden.

Soil conservation in catchment areas of river valley projects

4.1.9 This scheme is continuing from the Third Plan period as a Centrally sponsored scheme. The priority areas in different catchments are being fixed on the basis of ground survey and aerial survey. An area of 80,000 hectares was treated with soil conservation measures in 1966-67 and the current year's achievement is also estimated to be of the same order. An outlay of Rs. 215 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in 1968-69 which is also the estimated level of expenditure for the current year.

Intensive cattle development projects in milk-shed areas of Delhi Milk Scheme

4.1.10 With a view to increasing the production of milk for supply to Delhi Milk Scheme, this scheme is being implemented as a Centrally sponsored scheme in the States of Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The blocks are proposed to be set up at Bikaner in Rajasthan, Karnal and Gurgaon in Haryana and Meerut in Uttar Pradesh. A provision of Rs.25 lakhs was made for this scheme in the Budget for the current year. The entire outlay is not likely to be utilised as the State Governments took some time to sanction the schemes. A budget provision of Rs. 35 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1968-69.

Delhi Milk Scheme

4.1.11 This continuing scheme aims at meeting the full requirements of Delhi City, which is estimated at 6,50,000 litres of milk per day at the end of 1970-71. Under this scheme funds to the extent of Rs. 22 lakhs will be provided through Swedish credit to cover the cost of imported equipment. Orders for the procurement of equipment, both imported and indigenous, have already been placed through the S.T.C./D.G.S.&D. The equipment is likely to be installed in winter 1968. This would also add to the capacities for producing ghee, butter and baby food. Further, efforts are being continued to select sites in Gurgaon District in Haryana and Bikaner in Rajasthan for setting up milk collection and chilling centres.

Plantation of quick growing forest species

4.1.12 This Centrally sponsored scheme, which aims at meeting the raw material requirements of wood-based industries, particularly pulp and paper was taken up in 1966-67 with a coverage of about one lakh acres. In 1967-68, an area of 1.25 lakh acres has already been planted in various States against the target of 1.50 lakh acres. This scheme will be further intensified in 1968-69 with an outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs.

Fisheries

4.1.13 An outlay of Rs. 4.58 crores has been provided for eleven Central schemes of fisheries in 1968-69 against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 1.70 crores in 1967-68. Major share of this outlay amounting to Rs. 2.5

crores will be spent on landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels in major and minor ports. In regard to deep-sea fishing, the procurement of 9 fishing vessels—one of 160 ft., two of 105 ft., two of 73 ft., and four of 57 ft., has been approved. An outlay of Rs. 69.27 lakh has been included for this scheme in the budget of 1968-69. This scheme will help in exploring off-shore areas, assessing fishing potentialities of different areas, testing efficiency of fishing gear and making available data on modern methods of mechanised fishing.

Department of Food

Storage and warehousing

4.1.14 A provision of Rs. 24.60 lakhs has been made in 1968-69 for completing the construction of godowns in hand by the Department of Food and Rs. 1 crore for new storage capacity to be set up by the Food Corporation of India. Besides a provision of Rs. 21.33 lakhs has been made for the Central Warehousing Corporation. Out of this amount Rs. 11.33 lakhs is intended for completing works in hand, Rs. 9 lakhs for making contribution to the share capital of the State Warehousing Corporations and Rs. 1 lakh as a token provision for construction of new storage godowns. Construction of a silo of 50,000 tons capacity at Kandla Port will continue as scheduled. A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made for this purpose as well.

4.1.15 The Government have already taken a decision to build up a buffer stock of about 3 million tonnes of foodgrains during the year 1968 to provide for a stability on the food front and as an insurance against contingencies of difficult conditions in the future. Although the storage facilities available with the Department of Food, the F.C.I. and the C.W.C. or the State Governments are, by and large, adequate for the purposes for the country as a whole, there are some regional imbalances. The provision of Rs. 1 crore for the F.C.I. has, therefore, been made specifically to correct such imbalances particularly in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. This will be taken up as a crash programme. Possibilities of providing more funds for the purpose are also being examined.

Institutes of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition and Food Polytechnics

4.1.16 Institutes of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition set up at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta and the Institutee of Hotel Management, Catering, and Nutrition at New Delhi imparted training to about 1,500 persons in 1967-68.

4.1.17 One food polytechnic at Kalamesserry started functioning in 1967-68, with 65 students in full-time courses and 130 students in part-time courses. Another polytechnic at Goa is expected to commence functioning in early 1968-69. The remaining three polytechnics will also be started in 1968. A provision of Rs. 10.26 lakhs has been made for these institutes and polytechnics in 1968-69.

Development of high protein foods

4.1.18 (a) *Edible groundnut flour*: The existing two units located at Coimbatore and Bombay for producing edible groundnut flour installed in collaboration with private industries and with the assistance of UNICEF produced about 400 tonnes of flour in 1967-68. Production will be expanded further in 1968-69.

4.1.19 (b) *Protein isolates*: The CFTRI has evolved a method for the preparation of protein isolates from edible groundnut cake. Several formulations have been evolved with added vitamins and minerals. This product can be used for toning milk and stretching the supply of milk. USAID has sponsored the project, for which funds to the extent of Rs. 12 lakhs have been provided. The project will be implemented in collaboration with dairies having milk toning facilities.

4.1.20 (c) *Blended atta*: The Department of Food has taken up a project for production of protein rich food, *viz.*, blended flour, which is composed of 75 per cent wheat atta, 17 per cent edible tapioca flour and 8 per cent edible groundnut flour. The production of blended flour had been undertaken at Madras at the rate of 25 tonnes per day as an experimental measure.

4.1.21 (d) *Weaning foods*: The weaning food is a pre-cooked, processed food prepared from a blend of cereals, edible groundnut flour or soya bean flour, skimmed milk powder and legumes. The quantity of food recommended per child per day is 100 grammes. One unit is being developed through the agency of Kaira Cooperative Union with assistance from UNICEF and USAID. The UNICEF will provide the equipments required for the project, and USAID will assist in the expenditure on initial publicity, market studies, etc.

4.1.22 For these schemes including the Balahar project a provision of Rs. 59.50 lakhs is made for 1968-69 against anticipated expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs in 1967-68.

Community Canning and Fruit Preservation Centres

4.1.23 Four Community Canning and Fruit Preservation Centres are working in Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. They function partly as demonstration-cum-lecture Centres for teaching preservation techniques and partly as Community Centres where fruits and vegetables brought by the public are processed. 10 more centres are proposed to be set up during 1968-69. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for this purpose in the plan for 1968-69.

Modern rice mills

4.1.24 Seven modern rice mills have been set up in IADP areas in Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to demonstrate the effect of modern technology and processing for obtaining increased outturn of rice from paddy. Six mills have been allotted to cooperative societies and the one in Bihar is in the public sector and managed by the State Government. A provision of Rs. 4.5 lakhs has been made in the plan for 1968-69 for completing the mill in Bihar.

Modern Bakeries

4.1.25 Under the Modern Bakeries Project in the public sector for which equipment has been presented by the Government of Australia as part of the Colombo Plan, the bakeries at Madras and Bombay went into production towards the end of 1967-68. The bakeries at Delhi, Ahmedabad and Cochin are expected to go into production shortly.

4.1.26 Equipment for 3 additional bakeries will be presented by the Government of Canada. These are proposed to be set up in Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Kanpur. A provision of Rs. 85 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1968-69.

National Sugar Institute, Kanpur

4.1.27 A provision of Rs. 7 lakhs has been made in the plan of 1968-69 for construction of buildings for an experimental sugar factory and chemical engineering shed, procurement of machinery for the experimental sugar factory, development of sugarcane farm and conducting experiments on processing of sugar from beet.

Establishment of an Applied Research Demonstration and Training Project in Grain Storage.

4.1.28 The project aims at the establishment of a National Storage Centre at Hapur to carry out applied research, demonstration and training and to advise on planning and legislation for grain storage. The project would also include two field stations at Ludhiana and Vijayawada which are intended for demonstration and introducing equipments developed and recommended by the Storage Centres. The United Nations will contribute a sum of US $ 975,500 equivalent to Rs. 73.16 lakhs over a period of 5 years for implementing the project and India's matching contribution would be Rs. 32 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 27.26 lakhs has been made in the annual Plan for 1968-69, of which Rs. 22.33 lakhs will be made available by the United Nations Special Assistance Fund.

Department of Cooperation

Cooperative training and education

4.1.29 There is a National Institute of Cooperative Management at Poona. There are 30 training centres for persons of intermediate category and 68 centres for training junior persons of cooperative departments and institutions. Besides, there are a number of peripatetic camps for the education of non-officials of cooperative movement. During the year ending

December 1967, 91 senior officers and 96 managers of consumer stores were trained at the National institute. Besides, 127 officers attended other short courses. About 1,400 persons were trained in at the intermediate level centres and about 3,500 at the junior centres. About 3.5 lakhs members of cooperative societies including secretaries, managers and managing committee members were given education in the camps. During 1968-69, it is proposed to train 190 senior officers, about 2,000 intermediate level persons and about 10,000 junior level persons.

Urban consumer cooperatives

4.1.30. During 1967-68 stress was laid primarily on the consolidation and strengthening of existing consumer cooperatives rather than the organisation of new ones. New primary stores and whole-sale stores organised during 1967-68 numbered 425 and 16 respectively. All the districts with an urban population of 50,000 or above have been brought within the area of operation of central/whole-sale stores. 16 more department stores were organised during the year in bigger cities. During the quarter ending September 1967 the total sales of whole-sale stores amounted to about Rs. 44 crores. During 1968-69, the consumer cooperatives will be further strengthened and consolidated. About 20 new department stores would be set up. About 50 units for development of consumer industries will be set up. The activities of the State and National Federations would be developed to enable them to function as effective instruments for regular supply of consumer goods to retail outlets. Above all, steps will be taken to improve the business efficiency of consumer cooperatives.

Distribution of consumer articles in rural areas

4.1.31. About 36,000 village cooperatives and 2,000 marketing cooperatives were engaged in the distribution of consumer articles in rural areas during the year. During the cooperative year ending June 1967, consumer goods of the value of Rs. 245 crores were distributed. It is proposed to enlarge the scope of the scheme during 1968-69 both in the matter of coverage of rural areas and sale of consumer goods.

Cooperative farming societies

4.1.32. About 700 societies are expected to be organised during 1967-68. The emphasis in this sector has been on the revitalisation of the weak and dormant societies and the qualitative growth of the programme in selected areas having good potential

Agricultural credit stabilisation fund

4.1.33. The Central Government provides assistance to the State Governments to enable them to make contributions towards the agricultural credit stabilisation fund created in the Apex Cooperative Banks. With the help of these funds, and assistance obtained from the Reserve Bank of India, the cooperatives have been able to provide relief to cultivators in areas affected by scarcity by converting the short-term loans due into medium-term loans. Central assistance to States during 1967-68 was Rs. 3.5 crores and budget provision for 1968-69 is Rs. 5 crores.

Large-sized processing units

4.1.34. This scheme envisages provision of assistance for establishment of processing units, which have export potential. During the Cooperative year ending June 1967, 9 fruit and vegetable units, 3 solvent extraction plants and 2 rice bran oil units were given assistance. The programme will be continued and completed during the year 1968-69.

Contribution towards debentures of land development banks

4.1.35. With a view to augmenting the resources of land development banks, for financing land development programmes, the Central Government provided assistance to the extent of Rs. 15 crores, to the State Governments for investment in debentures of these Banks. A provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made in the budget for 1968-69.

Department of Community Development

Orientation of village school teachers

4.1.36. This scheme was started in 1958-59 with assistance from the Ford Foundation. Under its auspices seminars are also held for the principals of Primary Teacher Training Institutes and for instructors and lecturers in Social Studies at Secondary Teachers' Training Institutes. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for the scheme in the plan of 1968-69.

Training of associate women workers

4.1.37. During 1967-68, 2,800 associate women workers were trained. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made in the plan of 1968-69 for this scheme which envisages training in health and hygiene, nutrition, etc.

Training of youth workers and leaders in rural areas

4.1.38. A provision of Rs 2 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1968-69, which envisages training in organisational, economic, cultural and social activities.

Basic literature and literature for non-officials

4.1.39. Under the 'Basic literature scheme', books and manuscripts are selected through prize competitions for production in regional languages on subjects having a bearing on Community Development and Panchayati Raj. Under the scheme relating to the 'Literature for non-officials', selected publications brought out in English by the Department of Community Development are rendered into various Indian regional languages through the State Governments and distributed amongst non-officials connected with Community Development and Panchayati Raj. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh for each of these schemes has been made in 1968-69.

Prize competition schemes for best VLWs. Gram Sevikas and villages

4.1.40. Under this scheme prizes at the district, state and national levels are given to provide incentives for increased agricultural production. A provision of Rs. 62,000/- is made for 1968-69.

Research

4.1.41. The National Institute of Community Development would continue to undertake research of fundamental and applied nature independently as well as through universities and training and research centres to assess the impact of community development activities and identify problems and difficulties in the process of development and changes needed in the programmes and policies of rural development. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made in the plan for 1968-69 for the purpose.

Applied Nutrition Programme

4.1.42. This programme seeks to educate the rural people in improved nutrition by promoting the production, consumption and preservation of protective foods like fruit, vegetables, fish, eggs and poultry. Assisted by UNICEF, FAO and WHO, it was in operation in 530 blocks in 1967-68. In 1968-69, 202 new ANP Blocks will be allotted to the different States. The Plan provisions under the various heads of development like minor irrigation, horticulture, fisheries and poultry development in the agricultural sector are drawn upon to implement the various production components of the applied nutrition programme. Special assistance to the States is provided by the Department of C.D. on matching basis for those components of the programme which do not form part of normal plan scheme, *e.g.*, irrigation facilities and assistance for school garden and assistance to associate organisations concerned with demonstrational feeding and certain school based activities. The provision for this programme in the Central sector is Rs. 60 lakhs for 1968-69.

II STATE SECTOR

High yielding varieties programme

4.1.43. The high yielding varieties programme covered an area of about 4.7 million acres in 1966-67 and 15 million acres in 1967-68. This goes to show that there has been encouraging trend among the cultivators, both big and small, to the adoption of new high-yielding varieties. The seed production has been decentralised from 1967-68 onwards, and each State is now making its own arrangements to produce seeds in accordance with the targets laid down for the programme. With regard to the hybrids the National Seeds Corporation is assisting in the supply of foundation seeds and certification of seeds throughout the country. The programme is being fully supported with the allocation of nitrogenous fertiliser from the Central pool. Adequate stocks of pesticides of different kinds are being maintained at godowns within the easy reach of farmers so as to spray the [illegible] requirements [illegible] participating [illegible] cooperatives are being met through short-term loans [illegible]. The Reserve Bank of India sanction[illegible] to the extent of 50 to 60 per cent higher than the normal credit [illegible]ements to the Central Banks for 1967-68 kharif and rabi season[illegible] needs of the cultivators, who are not members of the cooperative[illegible] through taccavi loans given by the State Governments. The St[illegible] have been asked to strengthen the field extension agency [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] adopted in different [illegible] 86 million acres the [illegible]

[illegible] strengthening of supply arrangements where the cooperative[illegible]. The State Governments are being provided short-term loans [illegible] six months to the extent of 50 per cent of the value of [illegible] fertilisers. Adequate arrangements for the [illegible] during 1968-69 for this purpose have also been made.

4.1.16. With a view to encouraging the judicious use of fertilisers, demonstrations would be carried out. The schemes of agricultural demonstration include (i) multi-crop demonstration on 5 acre plots; (ii) pilot demonstration projects on 100 acre blocks; (iii) demonstration of soil conditioners in 100 acre blocks; and (iv) staff support for supervision of pilot demonstration projects and soil conditions demonstration for fertiliser promotion. During 1968-69, 400 blocks will have multi-crop demonstration and all the progressive farmers of the blocks will be encouraged to adopt demonstrated practices. Pilot demonstration projects will be taken up in 100 blocks. In addition, about 200 demonstrations would be carried out with soil conditioners on blocks of 100 acres each. The soil conditioners would be supplied free to the farmers. The programme would be taken up in HYV ann IAAP districts initially where assured irrigation is available.

[illegible] demonstrations [illegible]

[illegible] The target of urban compost for 1968-69 is placed at 4[illegible] tonnes against 3·9 million tonnes anticipated for the current yea[illegible] million tonnes during 1966-67. The schemes for utilisation of sew[illegible] [illegible]llage are in progress and an area of over 35,000 acres is being irri[illegible] utilising sewage [illegible] setting up mech[illegible] [illegible] taken [illegible]

[illegible] supply in April and May [illegible] been advised to evolve suitable cropping patterns to provide [illegible] green manuring crops without loss of any commercial or ce[illegible] [illegible] of green manuring crop as a catch-crop is also [illegible]

[illegible] pesticides [illegible] have [illegible] with parti[illegible] [illegible]ference to the intensive cultivation programmes. About 30 pesticides [illegible] being indigenously manufactured, and, for others, technical grade mater[illegible] [illegible] being allowed to be imported on a liberal scale. Advance action is [illegible]progress to arrange for the import of pesticides for the next year. Th[illegible] is a Central Plant Protection Training Institute at Hyderabad, which conducts training courses for the benefit of senior plant protection personnel of different States and Union Territories. It has already organised four training courses, each of three months duration.

Minor irrigation

4.1.50. Highest priority has been given to minor irrigation programme with particular emphasis on execution of such schemes which can be completed in ore or two seasons. The successive droughts in 1965-66 and 1966-67 have highlighted the role of minor irrigation works like wells, tubewells and pumpsets in providing quick and assured irrigation. The high-yielding varieties and other intensive cultivation programmes have also emphasised the need for accelerating this programme. In planning and the minor irrigation schemes, special emphasis is being [illegible] a) systematic programme of ground water surveys and investigations, selective areawise approach in formulating the minor irrigation pro- amme, (c) the programme of construction to be simultaneously and act- ely supported by intensive programme of field levelling and preparation nd cultivation on scientific lines making full use of fertiliser and high- elding varieties, and (d) dovetailing the programme of extension of power nes and installation of pumpsets in clusters. An area of 3.6 million acres expected to be benefited by various minor irrigation works during 1968- For achieving this target, an outlay of about Rs. 90 crores has been ovided the plans of States and Union Territories besides availability credit of about Rs. 100 crores from institutional agencies like Agricultural finance Corporation, Land Development Banks, Agro-Industries Cor- rations, etc.

ent development programme

4.1.51. This programme has recently been initiated and is expected ure greater utilisation of potential created through various major m irrigation projects. Pilot projects under this programme [illegible]

[illegible] by the State [illegible]

conservation

4.1.52. The soil conservation programme would be taken up on water hed basis over an additional area of 3.4 million acres of agricultural lands during 1968-69. In the watersheds which comprise agricultural, forest and pasture lands, the work would be closely coordinated among the concerned departments. In ravine lands, major emphasis would be on the treatment and protection of agriculturally productive table lands and stabilisation of marginal lands. In the reclamation of saline, alkaline and water-logged lands, work would be taken up on easily reclaimable areas as justified by economic and practical considerations. Necessary steps for strengthening soil conservation organisation and training of technical staff are being taken in the different States.

Animal husbandry

4.1.53. It is proposed to establish three intensive cattle development projects in the milk shed areas besides six key village blocks and the expansion of 10 existing ones in 1968-69. It is also proposed to set up the third Central Cattle Breeding Farm at Ankleshwar in addition to the extension of activities pertaining to the two farms established earlier. The Jersey Farm at Katula will be expanded. Action is being taken for setting up two regional stations for conducting demonstration on forage production.

4.1.54. With Australian assistance, a large Central Sheep Farm will be established at Hissar for the production of sheep of improved types. In addition, work on the establishment of three Centrally sponsored sheep farms in different States will be initiated. Scheme for developing high egg laying strains of poultry through combined family and individual selection and evolving lines for crossing to ascertain their nicking qualities would be taken up at the three regional poultry farms. For the control of rinderpest, immune belts and vaccination stations would be set up in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat. It is also envisaged to undertake mass vaccination programme in the southern States.

Dairying

4.1.55. It is envisaged to complete the 43 milk supply schemes including the expansion of pilot milk schemes and the six milk product plants which are in different stages of implementation. This would result in increasing the throughput of milk from 16 lakh litres to 17 lakh litres per day. The construction work relating to the milk powder factory at Moradabad is likely to be completed by the end of the year. It is also envisaged to set up three milk powder factories—two in Punjab and one in Haryana, with Yugoslav assistance. The expansion programme for Delhi Milk Scheme provides for handling of 3 lakh litres of milk per day and the installation of a balancing station at Bikaner.

Fisheries

4.1.56. The major activities envisaged are, besides training of fisheries officers and fisheries operatives, to develop fishing harbours in major ports, and to take up pre-investment survey of the minor fishing harbours. The exploratory fishing fleet will be strengthened and orders will be placed for 9 exploratory vessels ranging in size from 57 to 160-ft. Deep sea survey will be continued by the Indo-Norwegian vessels and a survey will be undertaken for reclaiming the brackish water swamps in Sunderbans into fish farms. Stocking of exotic fish specially in hill areas is also contemplated.

Cooperation

4.1.57. The programmes of cooperative development centre mainly round the efforts to make the cooperative movement play a significant part in providing credit for agricultural production, marketing and processing of agricultural produce and the distribution of consumer articles. Towards this purpose, the credit structure is being strengthened by re-organisation and revitalisation of village societies to make them viable, liquidation of moribund and defunct societies, provision of Government share-capital to village societies, Central Cooperative Banks and the State Cooperative Bank to improve the borrowing power, opening of branches of Cooperative Banks for tapping rural deposits, etc. The crop loan system has been, by and large, introduced in all the States in the country. Expansion of cooperative credit, however, continued to be slow due to weakness of the structure and the slow progress in the scheme of reorganisation of societies. A scheme of outright grant is in operation whereby the credit structure is induced to give larger loans to the weaker sections of the community. These programmes will be continued during 1968-69. It is expected that with reduction in overdues and improvement in operational efficiency, the credit structure will be in a position to absorb larger funds from the Reserve Bank of India and provide larger credit to the cultivators.

4.1.58. In the sphere of marketing, the main emphasis is on consolidating the structure and improving its operational efficiency. All the important secondary markets in the country have been covered by primary marketing societies, numbering about 3300. These Societies have federated into State-level marketing societies which, in turn, have federated at the national level. Apart from marketing of members' produce and helping in procurement operations the cooperatives have also made a beginning in inter-State and export trade of agricultural commodities. During the cooperative year ending 30th June, 1967, the cooperatives handled Rs. 12 crores worth of business in this line.

4.1.59. Till 1968 about 1,500 cooperative agricultural processing units have been organised, of which, about 1,000 units have been installed. In addition, 76 cooperative sugar factories have been licensed, of which 53 are in production. These factories produced 4.54 lakh tonnes of sugar recording an increase of 3.24 per cent over the preceding season as against an increase of 0.46 per cent in the private sector. The cooperative sector has also made considerable progress in processing of cotton and oilseeds. Cooperative ginning and processing units accounted for 15 per cent of the national production of cotton during 1966-67. 26 cotton growers' cooperative spinning mills have also been organised, of which 3 have so far been commissioned. The value of oilseeds processed during 1967-68 is about Rs. 13 crores. 100 more new processing units of different types are proposed to be organised during 1968-69.

4.1.60. The cooperatives have a net-work of retail depots numbering 50,000, for distribution of fertilisers. Recently the cooperatives have also entered the field of manufacture of chemical fertilisers. A society has been registered in Maharashtra for manufacture of ammonium chloride and soda ash. Another society has been organised for establishment of a fertiliser factory at Kandla.

4.1.61. To facilitate cooperative marketing and supply activities, a net-work of godowns has been established. The total estimated storage capacity is about 2.5 million tonnes. This programme will be continued during 1968-69.

4.1.62. Out of the group of miscellaneous cooperatives, emphasis is being laid on the development of labour contract and construction societies. During 1967-68, 300 primary labour cooperatives and 15 district unions are expected to be organised. During 1968-69 assistance is proposed to be provided for organising 450 societies. In addition, a few rickshaw pullers' societies, washermen cooperatives and cooperative printing presses have been organised.

4.1.63. The table below gives targets for 1968-69 alongwith anticipated achievements of 1967-68 in respect of selected programmes of cooperation.

Targets and achievements

	1967-68 (Achievements)	1968-69 (Anticipated)
1. Advances of short and medium term credit (Rs. crores) . .	500	550
2. Advances of long-term credit (Rs. crores)	75	100
3. New marketing societies	..	40
4. New processing units	90	100
5. Godowns (rural)	1000	600
(mandi level)	150	100
6. Labour contract and construction societies	300	450

APPENDIX 5·1

Outlay for major and medium irrigation schemes in 1967-68 and 1968-69

(Rs. crores)

State/Union Territory	1967-68 (Expenditure)	1968-69 (Outlay)
1. Andhra Pradesh	18·09	18·36
2. Assam	1·44	0·83
3. Bihar	14·12	19·20*
4. Gujarat	15·04	16·00
5. Haryana	2·52	2·42
6. Jammu and Kashmir	0·18	0·20
7. Kerala	2·39	2·90
8. Madhya Pradesh	6·87	7·41
9. Madras	4·22	3.50
10. Maharashtra	18·46	20·49
11. Mysore	11·83	8·54
12. Nagaland	..	..
13. Orissa	6·89	5·90
14. Punjab	1·53	1·94
15. Rajasthan	8·02	13·45
16. Uttar Pradesh	15·75	15·00
17. West Bengal	4·13	4·14
TOTAL—STATES	131·48	140·28
Union Territories		
1. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0·04	0·006
2. Goa, Daman and Diu	0·05	0·06
3. Manipur	..	0·01
4. Pondicherry	0·09	0.06
5. Tripura	0·01	..
TOTAL—UNION TERRITORIES	0·19	0·136
CENTRAL SCHEMES	1·80	1·87
GRAND TOTAL—IRRIGATION	133·47	142·286

NOTE : State-wise distribution is inclusive of the additional outlay of Rs. 24·04 crores.

*Includes Rs. 1 crore to be paid by Bihar to U. P. as its share of common works to be executed by U. P.

APPENDIX 5·2

Outlay for flood control, drainage, anti-water logging and anti-sea-erosion schemes in 1967-68 and 1968-69

(Rs. crores)

State/Union Territory	1967-68 (Expenditure)	1968-69 (Outlay)
1. Andhra Pradesh	0·05	0·05
2. Assam	2·43	3·00
3. Bihar	1·18	1·50
4. Gujarat	0·15	0·15
5. Haryana	1·02	0·65
6. Jammu and Kashmir	1·26	0·90
7. Kerala	0·63	0·75
8. Madhya Pradesh	0·04	0·05
9. Madras	..	..
10. Maharashtra	0·01	0·03
11. Mysore	0·06	0·03
12. Nagaland	..	..
13. Orissa	0·45	0·25
14. Punjab	1·50	0·80
15. Rajasthan	0·86	0·80
16. Uttar Pradesh	1·25	1·25
17. West Bengal	1·04	0·69
TOTAL—STATES	11·93	10·90
Union Territories		
1. Delhi	1·43	1·15
2. Himachal Pradesh	0·05	0·05
3. Manipur	0·15	0·15
4. Pondicherry	0·02	0·05
5. Tripura	0·11	0·10
CENTRAL SCHEMES	..	..
TOTAL—UNION TERRITORIES	1·76	1·50
GRAND TOTAL—FLOOD CONTROL	13·69	12·40

APPENDIX 5·3

Distribution of additional outlay of Rs. 25 crores by selected major irrigation projects

Name of Project			Additional outlay	
			Irrigation	Power
1. Nagarjunasagar (Andhra Pradesh)			5·50	
2. Gandak				
Bihar		6·00	8·00	
Uttar Pradesh		2·00		
3. Kangsabati (West Bengal)			1·30	
4. Mahanadi Delta (Orissa)			2·00	
5. Rajasthan Canal Stage I (Rajasthan)			3·50	
6. Pong Dam	Irrigation	Power	3·06	0·94
Rajasthan	2·08	0·64		
Punjab	0·59	0·18		
Haryana	0·39	0·12		
7. Some High Level Canal (Bihar)			0·70	..
TOTAL			24·06	0·94

NOTE : The additional outlays for irrigation and power portions have been taken into account in the respective sectors.

APPENDIX 5·4

State-wise position regarding creation of irrigation potential and its utilisation from major and medium irrigation schemes

('000 acres gross)

Name of State	Benefits at end of 1967-68		Anticipated benefits at end of 1968-69	
	Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	1,729	1,165	2,050	1,510
2. Assam	46	Nil	50	30
3. Bihar	2,774	2,306	3,400	2,650
4. Gujarat	1,119	623	1,229	670
5. Haryana	2,184	2,175	2,277	2,221
6. Jammu and Kashmir . .	46	35	46	42
7. Kerala	467	467	490	490
8. Madhya Pradesh . .	886	423	1,113	572
9. Madras	780	704	791	720
10. Maharashtra . . .	770	415	924	467
11. Mysore	1,009	818	1,072	898
12. Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13. Orissa	1,636	1,458	1,974	1,850
14. Punjab	1,681	1,671	1,681	1,671
15. Rajasthan	1,698	1,398	1,782	1,510
16. Uttar Pradesh . . .	2,516	2,352	2,608	2,438
17. West Bengal . . .	1,550	1,465	1,646	1,550
TOTAL—STATES . .	20,891	17,475	23,133	19,279

Abstract	Additional during	
	1967-68	1968-69
Potential . . .	1,986	2,242
Utilisation . . .	2,322	1,802

APPENDIX 5.5

Important irrigation projects included in the Annual Plan, 1968-69

(i) *Nagarjunasagar Project (Andhra Pradesh)*

The revised estimated cost of the project as indicated by the State Government stands at Rs. 164.5 crores. The ultimate irrigation potential of the sanctioned project was 20.6 lakh acres. The anticipated expenditure on the project to end of 1967-68 is Rs. 133 crores. The potential anticipated from the project by the end of 1967-68 is 6.5 lakh acres and the corresponding utilisation is 3.3 lakh acres. An outlay of Rs. 14 crores has been agreed to by the Planning Commission for 1968-69 with a target of an additional potential of 3.0 lakh acres during the year.

(ii) *Kosi Project (Bihar)*

5.5.2. The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 72 crores of which Rs. 45 crores pertain to irrigation and Rs. 27 crores to flood control. The ultimate irrigation from it would be 14 lakh acres. The outlay anticipated to be incurred to the end of 1967-68 is Rs. 66.3 crores of which Rs. 40.6 crores pertain to irrigation and Rs. 25.7 crores to flood control. The project is expected to be completed in 1968-69. The ultimate potential of 14 lakh acres is anticipated to be created by the end of 1967-68 with a utilisation of 10 lakh acres. For 1968-69 an outlay of Rs. 4.33 crores for irrigation and Rs. 0.16 crore for flood control has been agreed to by the Planning Commission.

(iii) *Gandak (Bihar and Uttar Pradesh)*

5.5.3. This is a joint project of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Nepal would also derive benefits from it. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 142 crores of which the works in Bihar are estimated to cost Rs. 89 crores, in Nepal Rs. 6 crores and in U.P. Rs. 47 crores. The ultimate irrigation potential is 35.5 lakh acres of which 27.8 lakh acres are in Bihar, 6.5 lakh acres in Uttar Pradesh and 1.2 lakh acres in Nepal. The outlay anticipated to have been incurred to end of 1967-68 is Rs. 53 crores of which Rs. 35 crores was in Bihar and Rs. 15 crores in Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 3 crores for Nepal. An outlay of Rs. 11.5 crores for Gandak (Bihar) has been agreed to by the Plannning Commission for 1968-69 which includes Rs. 1 crore, to be given to U.P. on account of the Bihar's share of common works executed by U.P. An irrigation potential of 5.5 lakh acres is expected to be created in Bihar during 1968-69. For the works in Uttar Pradesh an outlay of Rs. 6.5 crores has been agreed to by the Planning Commission for 1968-69 (excluding the credit of Rs. 1 crore from Bihar), with a target potential of 2.3 lakh acres.

(iv) *Chambal Project* (*Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan*)

5.5.4. This is a joint project of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan comprising Gandhisagar Dam, Ranapratapsagar Dam, Kotah Dam, Kotah Barrage and the Canal system. The cost of the entire project including power is Rs. 117 crores. The irrigation portion of the project is estimated to cost about Rs. 74 crores of which Rs. 43 crores is the share of Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 31 crores that of Rajasthan. The outlay anticipated to be incurred on the irrigation part of the project to the end of 1967-68 is about Rs. 65 crores of which Rs. 41 crores is in Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 24 crores in Rajasthan. As against an ultimate irrigation potential of 14 lakh acres in both the States to the end of 1967-68 a total potential of 10 lakh acres and a utilisation of 5.5 lakh acres is anticipated. For the year 1968-69 an outlay of Rs. 1.13 crores has been provided for the irrigation part of the project and with this outlay an additional potential of 1.0 lakh acres are anticipated to be created during the year.

(v) *Parambikulam Aliyar Project* (*Madras*)

5.5.5. Parambikulam Aliyar is a multipurpose project designed to utilise the water and power resources of the streams in the Anamalai range of the Western Ghats. The project contemplates the construction of seven dams, a weir and a number of inter connecting tunnels, lined main canals and distributaries.

5.5.6. The revised cost of this project is Rs. 59 crores of which Rs. 38 crores pertain to irrigation and Rs. 21 crores to power. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 2.4 lakh acres. The expenditure likely to be incurred on the irrigation portion of the project to end of 1967-68 is Rs. 35.9 crores. The anticipated potential and utilisation to end of 1967-68 are 1.4 lakh acres and 0.70 lakh acres respectively. For 1968-69 an outlay of Rs. 2.06 crores has been provided by the State. All the works, except Nirar and Tekkadi Headworks for which the concurrence of Kerala Government is awaited, would be completed by 1969-70, as programmed.

(vi) *Tungabhadra Project* (*Andhra Pradesh and Mysore*)

5.5.7. This is a joint project in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore costing Rs. 67 crores and comprises construction of a dam, a right bank low level canal and a left bank canal, two power houses on the right bank and one power house on the left bank. The irrigation portion of the project is estimated to cost Rs. 50 crores. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 8.2 lakh acres. The anticipated expenditure on the irrigation portion of the project to end of 1967-68 is Rs. 46 crores. The anticipated potential and the utilisation from the project to end of 1967-68 is 8.2 lakh acres and 7.2 lakh acres respectively. The part of the project comprising the dam and the low level canal have been completed and the work on left bank canal is in an advanced stage. An outlay of Rs. 2 crores in Mysore and Rs. 0.07 crore in Andhra Pradesh has been agreed to by the Planning Commission for 1968-69.

(vii) *Tungabhadra High Level Canal (Andhra Pradesh and Mysore)*

5.5.8. The further stage of development of Tungabhadra project consists of construction of a High Level Canal taking off from the head sluices of Tungabhadra Dam. The stage I of this scheme which is again a joint venture of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore was included in the Second Plan. The estimated cost of Tungabhadra High Level Canal (Stage I) is Rs. 22.8 crores with an ultimate irrigation potential of 2.19 lakh acres. The anticipated expenditure on the scheme to end of 1967-68 is Rs. 21.5 crores and the anticipated potential and utilisation to end of 1967-68 are 1.44 lakh acres and 0.25 lakh acres respectively. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs in Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 50 lakhs in Mysore has been agreed to for 1968-69 for Stage I of the Project.

The Tungabhadra High Level Canal (Stage II) has also been approved by the Planning Commission for Rs. 14.56 crores in January 1967.

(viii) *Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Scheme (Orissa)*

5.5.9. The estimated cost of project is Rs. 34 crores and the ultimate potential from it is 15.8 lakh acres. By the end of June 1967, a potential of 7.2 lakh acres was created and the corresponding utilisation was 6.1 lakh acres. The expenditure on the project at the end of 1967-68 is Rs. 26.3 crores and the potential likely to be created by the end of 1967-68 is 9.60 lakh acres. For 1968-69 an outlay of Rs. 3.3 crores has been agreed to by the Planning Commission. An additional potential of 2.50 lakh acres is likely to be created during 1968-69.

(ix) *Pong Dam (Beas Project Unit II)*

5.5.10. It is a joint multi-purpose project of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan estimated to cost Rs. 130 crores of which Rs. 100 crores is tentatively allocated to irrigation. An outlay of Rs. 50 crores is anticipated to be incurred to end of 1967-68 on the project. The project consists of an earth-cum-rock-fill dam, 380 feet above the river bed and a power plant with an installed capacity of 240 MW. With the reservoir primarily intended for storing water for the Rajasthan Canal, the project will ensure extension of perennial irrigation in Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana. An outlay of Rs. 10.16 crores for 1968-69 has been agreed to for the Pong Dam.

(x)*Rajasthan Canal Project (Rajasthan)*

5.5.11. The estimated cost of Stage I of this project, excluding share cost of Harike Barrage and Madhopur Beas Link, is Rs. 75 crores and the ultimate irrigation potential 13 lakh acres. The outlay anticipated to be incurred to the end of 1967-68 is Rs. 50 crores. The potential created by 1967-68 is anticipated to be 3.42 lakh acres with a utilisation of 1.65 lakh acres. An outlay of Rs. 6.5 crores has been agreed to for 1968-69 for Rajasthan Canal Project. The additional irrigation potential expected during the year is 0.66 lakh acres.

(xi) *Kangsabati Project* (*West Bengal*)

5.5.12. The revised estimated cost of the project is likely to be Rs. 36 crores and the ultimate irrigation potential 9.5 lakh acres. The expenditure likely to be incurred to end of 1967-68 is Rs. 20.4 crores. The anticipated potential from the project to end of 1967-68 is 1.35 lakh acres and the corresponding utilisation 1.2 lakh acres. An outlay of Rs. 3.5 crores for 1968-69 has been agreed to by the Planning Commission. An additional potential of 0.60 lakh acres is expected to be created during 1968-69.

APPENDIX 6·1

Statewise distribution of outlay for 1968-69 on power programmes

(Rs. lakhs)

	States/Union Territories	1967-68 (Expenditure)	1968-69 (Outlay)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,000	2,076
2.	Assam	700	690
3.	Bihar	1,900*	1,575
4.	Gujarat	1,465	1,685
5.	Haryana	975	940
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	514	511
7.	Kerala	1,941	1,550
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1,969	1,424
9.	Madras	3,216	3,000
10.	Maharashtra	3,684	3,665
11.	Mysore	1,805	1,500
12.	Nagaland	64	41
13.	Orissa	1,078	665
14.	Punjab	1,950	1,546
15.	Rajasthan	1,494	1,424
16.	Uttar Pradesh	5,990	5,400
17.	West Bengal	830*	773*
	TOTAL—STATES	32,575	28,465
	Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	15
2.	Chandigarh	27	25
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	5
4.	Delhi	1,080	800
5.	Goa, Daman and Diu	155	133
6.	Himachal Pradesh	476	430
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	3	4·25
8.	Manipur	25	40
9.	N.E.F.A.	20	30
10.	Pondicherry	21	11·88
11.	Tripura	116	116
	TOTAL—UNION TERRITORIES	1,953	1,610·13
	Central Plan		
	Ministry of I. & P.	153	3,805**
	D.V.C.	222	
	Badarpur	248	
	Neyveli	1,707	
	Atomic Power Stations	3,198	
	TOTAL—CENTRAL PLAN	5,528	3,805**
	GRAND TOTAL	40,056@	33,880·13

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*Excludes share of internal resources of D.V.C.

**Break-up of Rs. 3,805 lakhs is being ascertained.

@The actual outlay might be somewhat lower than the expenditure figures adopted for 1967-68.

APPENDIX 6·2

Additional generating capacity targeted and commissioned during 1967-68

(In MW)

State/Schemes	1967-68 Target	1967-68 Achievement
Andhra Pradesh		
Upper Sileru	60	120
Kothagudem Stage II	120	120
Assam		
Umiam—Stage II	2·8	..
Bihar		
Barauni extension	50	..
Pathratu	100	50
Jammu and Kashmir		
Kalakote	7·5	..
Diesel Srinagar	..	5
Kerala		
Sholayar	36	18
Sabarigiri	150	150
Madhya Pradesh		
Satpura	125	125
Korba	100	100
Madras		
Parambikulam	130	..
Maharashtra		
Purna	22·5	7·5
Koyna II	75·0	75
Paras	..	62·5
Mysore		
Sharavathy	267·3	178·2
Orissa		
Talcher	125	125
Punjab		
Bhakra Right Bank	240	120
Pong	..	10
Rajasthan		
Ranapratap Sagar	..	43
Uttar Pradesh		
Obra thermal	100	100
Kanpur (Panki)	64	64
Harduaganj III	50	50
Hindustan Aluminium	..	62·5
West Bengal		
Jaldhaka	9	18
Delhi		
'C' Station extension	125	125
Neyveli	100	100
TOTAL	2,059	1,828·7

APPENDIX 6·3

Additional generating capacity expected to be commissioned during 1968-69

States/Schemes	(In MW)
1. *Andhra Pradesh*	
Ramagundam Extension	62·5
2. *Assam*	
Umiam Stage II	20·8
Garo Hills (Tura)	5·0
	25·8
3. *Bihar*	
Barauni extension	100
Pathratu	100
Kosi	10
	210
4. *Jammu and Kashmir*	
Kalakote	15
5. *Kerala*	
Sholayar	18
6. *Madhya Pradesh*	
Korba	50
Satpura	125
	175
7. *Madras*	
Parambikulam	130
Basin Bridge	30
Ennore	55
	215
8. *Maharashtra*	
Purna	15.0
Bhusaval	62·5
	77·5
9. *Mysore*	
Sharavathy II Stage	178·2
10. *Orissa*	
Talcher	125
11. *Punjab*	
Bhakra right bank	120

Appendix 6·3—*contd.*

States/Schemes	(In MW)
12. *Rajasthan*	
Ranapratap Sagar	86
13. *Uttar Pradesh*	
Yamuna Stage I	28
Harduaganj Stage III	50
Obra thermal	150
Hindustan Aluminium	62·5
	290·5
14. *West Bengal*	
Jaldhaka 3rd unit	9
Little Ranjit	2
	11
15. *Himachal Pradesh*	
Nogli	2
Bassi	15
	17
16. *Delhi 'C' Station Extension*	62·5
17. *D.V.C.—Chandrapura*	140
18. *Neyveli*	100
19. *Tarapore Atomic Power Station*	380
TOTAL—UTILITIES	2,309
NON-UTILITIES—SINGARENI	18
ALL-INDIA TOTAL	2,327

APPENDIX 6·4

State-wise distribution of outlay on rural electrification during 1968-69

(Rs. lakhs)

States/Union Territories	1968-69 (Outlay)
1. Andhra Pradesh	300
2. Assam	60
3. Bihar	350
4. Gujarat	260
5. Haryana	100
6. Jammu and Kashmir	50
7. Kerala	150
8. Madhya Pradesh	400
9. Madras	600
10. Maharashtra	750
11. Mysore	300
12. Nagaland	3
13. Orissa	50
14. Punjab	200
15. Rajasthan	100
16. Uttar Pradesh	800
17. West Bengal	100
TOTAL—STATES	4,573
UNION TERRITORIES	200
GRAND TOTAL	4,773

APPENDIX 6·5

Rural electrification—energisation of pump sets/tube-wells during 1967-68 *and* 1968-69

States/ Union Territories	Targets of energising additional pump sets in 1967-68	No. of additional pumps energised to end of Dec. 1967	No. of additional pumps sets/ tube-wells to be energised during 1968-69
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	15,000	13,105	10,000
2. Assam	1,000	..	1,000
3. Bihar	15,000	13,168	12,000
4. Gujarat	7,620	7,551	5,000
5. Haryana	3,000	4,681	2,000
6. Jammu and Kashmir	100	...	1,030
7. Kerala	1,000	998	2,000
8. Madhya Pradesh	5,000	3,411	10,000
9. Maharashtra	10,300	34,404	22,500
10. Madras	30,000	8,580	24,000
11. Mysore	20,000	8,334	9,000
12. Nagaland	...	..	..
13. Orissa	1,600	57	800
14. Punjab	7,000	3,903	3,500
15. Rajasthan	4,000	1,672	3,000
16. Uttar Pradesh	17,000	17,173	16,200
17. West Bengal	2,500	171	300
TOTAL STATES	140,120	117,208	122,330
UNION TERRITORIES	650	786	968
GRAND TOTAL	140,770	117,994*	123,298

*This is expected to increase to about 150,000 by the end of March, 1968.

APPENDIX 7.1

Progress achieved in certain important schemes of industry and minerals in 1967-68

Iron and steel : The production of steel during the year 1967-68 was slightly lower than in the previous year. In spite of this reduced output, there were difficulties in the sale of a variety of categories such as merchant products, rails, sleepers, heavy structurals, bars etc. The output would have been even lower, but for the concerted effort to find markets abroad. There was a significant increase in the export of steel and pig iron during 1967-68 as compared to the previous year.

7.1.2. The first stage expansions of Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur steel plants were virtually completed by the end of the year. Iron complex for the Bhilai expansion beyond 2.5 million tonnes stage is in progress and is likely to be completed during 1968-69. The work on the Bokaro Steel Project also picked up momentum during the year. Similarly, the construction work on the alloy steel conversion programme and pig iron expansion scheme of Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd. also progressed satisfactorily. The alloy steel plant at Durgapur was progressively brought into commission. Apart from additional ore furnaces, the blooming mill and the billet mill were commissioned.

7.1.3. *Non-ferrous metals* : The capacity and production of aluminium showed a significant step-up during 1967-68. The output increased from 74,000 tonnes in 1966-67 to about 1,00,000 tonnes in 1967-68. Even at this high level of output, the domestic demand could not be adequately met and imports continued.

7.1.4. A significant development during the year has been the commissioning of the zinc plant of Hindustan Zinc Ltd. at Udaipur. This plant with a capacity of 18,000 tonnes of zinc per annum went into production in January, 1968. Another smelter of Binani-Cominco at Alwaye went into production in May 1967 with a capacity of 20,000 tonnes per annum, based on imported concentrates.

7.1.5. *Engineering industries* : During the greater part of 1967-68, engineering industries in general continued to suffer from recessionary trend. Towards the end of 1967-68, however, there has been a perceptible improvement in the situation on account of the various measures undertaken by the Government. Advance orders placed by public sector undertakings, coupled with successful conclusion of some large export contracts, improved the general outlook in some of the engineering industries manufacturing railway wagons, structurals, castings and forgings, cables and wires etc. The large orders for Bokaro Steel Plant have also made some difference in the overall situation. With the general improvement in the economic situation, it is expected that this encouraging trend would be maintained in the coming year.

7.1.6. As a result of the progressive commissioning of some of the public sector projects, there was a marked increase in output in electrical equipment. The production in the High Pressure Boiler Plant at Tiruchirapalli also showed gradual improvement. There has similarly been improvement in the output and order position of the Heavy Engineering Complex at Ranchi. The Mining and Allied Engineering Corporation, however, continued to operate at substantially below the installed capacity and measures were initiated for diversification of output.

7.1.7. The expansion programme of Heavy Electricals, Bhopal and Bharat Heavy Electrical Projects at Tiruchirapalli and Hyderabad made satisfactory progress. An agreement was entered into with M/S Skodaexport for technical cooperation for the manufacture of turbo-blowers and turbo-alternators at the Hyderabad project.

7.1.8. *Fertilisers* : Three new fertiliser projects at Baroda, Vishakhapatnam and Gorakhpur went into production during the year. The expansion of the Ennore Project was also completed. There was some delay in the completion of the Namrup Project which is now expected to be brought into operation in early 1968-69. As a result of these additions, the nitrogenous fertiliser capacity increased from 5,85,000 tonnes in 1966-67 to 8,49,000 tonnes in 1967-68. There was also a significant step-up in the capacity for phosphatic fertilisers which rose from 2,37,000 tonnes in 1966-67 to 3,93,000 tonnes in 1967-68.

7.1.9. There was a marked increase in the output of fertilisers, though the level of production actually achieved still represents a considerable degree of under-utilisation of capacity. This is explained partly by the fact that the additions to capacity were realised only towards the end of the year and could not make significant contribution to output during the year. This apart, there were deficiencies in raw material supplies and technological and design faults which also contributed to lower production. The estimated output of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers in 1967-68 is placed at 3,50,000 tonnes and 2,00,000 tonnes respectively.

7.1.10. *Petro-chemicals* : Two of the major schemes that went into production in the petro-chemical field during the year are the naphtha cracker and associated facilities of the National Organic Chemicals Ltd., and the phenol project of Hardilla Chemicals Ltd. These represent a considerable achievement in the manufacture of some of the essential organic chemicals hitherto imported. Among other things it has also contributed to a considerable step-up in the manufacture of plastics.

7.1.11. *Paper and newsprint* : There was a modest increase in the capcity of paper and paper board. The production was adequate to meet domestic requirements. Investment activity in the paper and paper board industry was, however, subdued and no new projects were taken up during the year. Production of newsprint remained more or less at the same level as in the previous year, the marginal increase attained representing better utilisation of the capacity of Nepa Paper Mills.

7.1.12. An important achievement during the year has been the commissioning of the Security Paper Mill at Hoshangabad which produced 700 tonnes of bank-note and currency papers during the year. This is the first time that these speciality papers have been produced in the country. With the full commissioning of this project near self-sufficiency in these categories of paper is expected to be achieved.

7.1.13. *Cement* : The capacity of the cement industry increased from a little over 12 million tonnes in 1966-67 to 14 million tonnes in 1967-68. There was a step-up of about half a million tonnes in production from 11 million tonnes to 11.5 million tonnes. The supply position of cement continued to be satisfactory during the year. The Cement Corporation of India which has taken up two cement plants at Mandha and Kurkunta placed orders for the supply of plant and machinery with two indigenous machinery manufacturers and initiated civil works at project sites.

7.1.14. *Cotton textiles* : The spindle capacity of the industry increased from 16.7 million in 1966-67 to 17.25 million in 1967-68. The production of both yarn and cloth estimated at 920 million kilograms and 4,200 million metres (mill sector) in 1967-68, however, is more or less of the same order as in 1966-67. As a result of improvement in the supply position of cotton towards the latter half of 1967-68, the restrictions on the working of the mills as well as the statutory ceiling prices of cotton were removed from 1st September, 1967.

7.1.15. In order to provide support to textile mills which were facing difficulties, a decision was taken during the year to set up a Textile Corporation in the public sector. The Corporation would also undertake, if necessary, the establishment of new mills in the public sector.

7.1.16. *Jute textiles* : With a good jute crop during 1967-68, production of jute manufactures which went down considerably during 1966-67 showed a moderate revival. Output increased to about 11.6 lakh tonnes as against 11 lakh tonnes in 1966-67. There has also been some improvement in exports compared to the previous year. In order to make jute goods competitive in the world market, the level of export duties was reduced twice during the year.

7.1.17. *Sugar* : In order to enable the sugar mills to procure sugar-cane in competition with gur and khandsari manufacturers, the control on sugar was partially removed during the year. As a result of this measure, it is expected that the production of sugar during 1967-68 would attain the level of about 22.2 lakh tonnes, which is more or less of the same order as in the previous year, in spite of a substantial decline in the overall sugar-cane output.

7.1.18. *Mineral oils* : The activities of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in oil exploration resulted in a number of discoveries during 1967-68, some of which were significant. In order that the potential resources discovered by the ONGC are exploited without undue loss of time, the limitation impeding the fuller exploitation and the measures to be adopted to expedite the proving and exploitation programme are under examination.

7.1.19. The domestic production of crude oil increased by a million tonnes from 4.8 million tonnes in 1966-67 to 5.8 million tonnes in 1967-68. The slight shortfall against the target of 6 million tonnes was primarily on account of the difficulties experienced at the Barauni refinery as a result of which the full potential developed in Assam fields could not be exploited. The production from Oil India was gradually stepped up during the period under review and reached an annual rate of 3 million tonnes in July 1967. This represents the optimum level of production assumed in respect of Oil India.

7.1.20. As regards the refining capacity, the Cochin and Koyali Refineries attained, in terms of crude throughput, their rated capacity. However, in the case of Barauni Refinery the full throughput capacity could not be achieved on account of difficulties experienced in coking unit. The output of petroleum products during 1967-68 was estimated to be 13.6 million tonnes, the total throughput capacity being 15.5 million tonnes.

7.1.21. *Coal* : The output of coal (including lignite) during 1967-68 is of the order of 71.0 million tonnes against the target of 72.5 million tonnes indicated in the Annual Plan. The production would have been higher, but for the slackness in demand The prices of coal and coke were decontrolled with effect from July 24, 1967.

APPENDIX 7.2

Capacity and production achieved during 1966-67, 1967-68 *and anticipated during* 1968-69 *for selected industries*

Industry	Unit	1966-67 Achievement Cap.	1966-67 Achievement Prod.	1967-68 Targets Cap.	1967-68 Targets Prod.	1967-68 Achievement Cap.	1967-68 Achievement Prod.	1968-69 Anticipated Cap.	1968-69 Anticipated Prod.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Industries									
Steel and non-ferrous metals									
1. Iron and steel									
(*a*) Steel ingots	mill. tonnes	7·6	6·61	8·9	7·5	8·6	6·35	10·0	7·5
(*b*) Finished steel	,,	5·5	4·43	6·2	5·7	6·3	4·15	6·8	5·5
(*c*) Pig iron for sale	,,	1·2	1·01	1·2	1·2	1·2	1·12	1·3	1·3
2. Alloy, tool and stainless steel	'000 tonnes	50·0	40·0*	90·0	70·0	80·0	50·0	174·0	70·0
3. Aluminium	,,	93·0	74·2	113·0	113·0	113·0	99·5	117·0	110·0
4. Copper	,,	9·6	9·1	10·0	10·0	9·6	9·5	9·6	9·5
5. Zinc	,,	..	..	23·5	12·5	38·0	6·5	38·0	25·0
6. Lead	,,	5·4	2·5	5·4	3·0	5·4	2·5	5·4	3·0
Engineering industries									
7. Pipes and tubes—ferrous									
(*a*) Cast iron pipes	,,	382·54	223·00	500·00	270·00	382·54	151·00	469·54	200·00
(*b*) Black and galvanised tubes	,,	319·38	242·30	484·00	408·00	409·28	225.11	409·28	250.00
(*c*) E.R.W. tubes for transformers, bicycles, etc.	,,	29·40	27·22			44·40	22·55	44·40	25·00
(*d*) Seamless steel tubes	,,	30·00	27·72			30·00	24·16	30·00	25·00
8. Steel wire ropes	,,	21·84	13·19	34·40	15·00	31·44	15·00	34·44	16·00
9. Castings and forgings									
(*a*) Steel castings	'000 tonnes	128·40	53·00	182·00	75·00	175·81	50·10	200·00	60·00
(*b*) Steel forgings	,,	79·72	51·90	132·00	60·00	115·00	37·50	128·00	50·00
10. Cranes	,,	25·0	9·2	25·6	10·0	25·6	10·0	25·6	12·0

11. Industrial machinery									
(*a*) Metallurgical and other heavy equipment	'000 tonnes	65·0	14·3	100·0	20·0	85·00	18·00	85·00	25·00
(*b*) Coal and other mining machinery including drilling equipment	,,	45·0	7·0	45·0	10·0	50·0	9·0	50·0	10·5
(*c*) Cotton textile machinery	Rs. crores	40·0	18·0	40·0	20·0	40·0	15·0	40·0	20·0
(*d*) Jute machinery	,,	5·0	•2·5	5·0	4·0	5·0	2·5	5·0	3·0
(*e*) Pulp and paper making machinery	,,	6·45	2·30	6·45	3·00	6·45	2·50	6·45	3·00
(*f*) Sugar machinery	,,	14·6	9·4	10·0†	8·0†	14·6	10·0	15·0	12·0
(*g*) Cement machinery	,,	23·0	6·4	10·0†	10·0†	23·0	8·0	23·0	10·0
(*h*) Printing machinery	,,	0·46	0·13	0·46	0·20	0·48	0·14	0·48	0·20
(*i*) Dairy machinery	,,	2·57	0·90	2·57	1·00	2·57	1·20	2·57	1·50
12. Machine tools (organised sector)—inclusive of accessories	,,	45·00	29·95	45·30	29·00	45·00	24·00	50·00	25·00
13. Construction equipment									
(*a*) Excavators and shovels	numbers	130	66	130	75	130	75	200	100
(*b*) Road rollers	,,	1600	1078	1626	1110	1600	600	1600	800
14. Industrial and scientific instruments—precision instruments	Rs. million	80·00	61·66	210·00	100·00	155·70	78·50	180·00	95·00
15. Railway wagons in terms of 4 wheelers	numbers	26,000	21,207	40,000	27,000	26,000	19,321	26,000	22,000
16. Commercial vehicles	'000 numbers	56·4	35·6	57·0	40·0	56·4	27·5	56·4	35·0
17. Passenger cars	,,	30·00	29·46	34·00	34·00	30·00	32·50	30·00	36·00
18. Motor cycles, scooters, mopeds and 3-wheeler auto-rickshaws	,,	140·50	53·70	80·00**	75·00	140·50	69·20	140·50	88·00
19. Jeeps and station wagons	,,	10·00	10·12	12·00	10·00	10·00	4·20	10·00	7·00
20. Typewriters	,,	66·0	45·3	66·0	52·0	66·0	50·0	84·0	55·0
21. Bicycles	,,	1679	1719	2000	2000	1679	1750	1679	1900
22. Ball and roller bearings	millions	11·56	9·2	14·0	12·0	12·14	10·5	15·0	12·0

*Estimated

†These relate only to machinery specific to industry *i.e.*, exculsive of major bought out items like boilers, electrical equipment, etc.

**Excluding 3-wheeler auto-rickshaws

Appendix 7.2—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23. Agriculture machinery									
(*a*) Power driven pumps . .	numbers	188,480	311,000	350,000	325,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	400,000
(*b*) Diesel engines (stationary) .	,,	74,065	112,200	125,000	125,000	135,000	125,000	150,000	140,000
(*c*) Agricultural tractors . . .	,,	11,000	8,816	15,000	13,000	15,000	13,000	20,000	16,000
24. (*i*) Turbines-steam	mill. kW.	0·60	0·012	0·80	1·10	1·50	0·09	1·50	0·44
(*ii*) Turbines-hydro	,,	0·50	0·033	0·50	0·06	0·50	0·05	0·50	0·09
25. (*i*) Generators-thermal . . .	,,	0·60	0·012	0·80	1·10	1·50	0·09	0·80	0·44
(*ii*) Generators-hydro	,,	0·50	0·033	0·50	0·06	0·50	0·05	0·50	0·09
26. (*i*) Electric motors: above 200 H.P.	mill. H.P.	0·24	0·06	2·55	1·25	0·55	0·20	0·55	0·35
(*ii*) Electric motors: below 200 H.P.	,,	2·24	2·08	2·50	2·50	2·24	2·08	2·55	2·40
27. Transformers									
(*i*) 33 KV or below	mill. KVA	3·0	3·0	4·0	4·0	3·0	3·0	4·0	4·0
(*ii*) 66 KV or above	,,	4·0	2·3	5·0	3·0	7·0	4·2	7·3	6·0
28. Electric fans	millions	1·58	1·34	1·58	1·30	1·58	1·35	1·58	1·40
29. Radio receivers	,,	0·55	0·76	0·90	0·90	0·68	0·85	0·7	0·9
30. Electric lamps—G.L.S. and others	,,	60·85	76·61	85·00	85·00	60·85	76·00	60·85	78·00
31. Dry batteries	millions	282·0	358·52	450·00	450·00	379·00	400·00	400·00	420·00
32. Storage batteries	thousands	795·80	752·17	900·00	900·00	795·80	800·00	855·00	825·0
33. Cables and wires									
(*i*) A.C.S.R. conductors . .	tonnes	75,490	52,704	not available		89,200	74,000	103,000	80,000
(*ii*) V.I.R. and P.V.C.	mill. metres	783	391			860	380	900,	450
(*iii*) Power cables	,,	16,250	20,031			18,774	15,000	19,000	16,000
(*iv*) Dry core cables	,,	3,500	3,100			8,000	5,000	8,000	5,000
34. Chemical and allied industries									
(*a*) Fertilisers									
(*i*) Nitrogenous (in terms of									

(*c*)	**Heavy chemicals**								
	(*i*) Caustic soda	,,	296	233	400	312	378	260	400	300
	(*ii*) Soda ash	,,	363	348	431	370	363	360	430	400
	(*iii*) Calcium carbide . . .	,,	58·5	53·4	80	65	58·5	55	65	65
	(*iv*) Sodium hydrosulphite .	,,	7·2	3·7	7·1	5·5	7·2	4·5	7·2	5·0*
	(*v*) Sulphuric acid . .	,,	1,353	702	1,450	850	1,826	775	1,900	1,100
(*d*)	Dye-stuffs	,,	10·7	6·8	12·0	8·5	10·8	6·9	12·0	8·0
(*e*)	Carbon black	,,	31·8	17·6	31·5	24·0	31·8	24·0	36·4	30·0
(*f*)	Petro- chemicals									
	(*i*) P.V.C.	'000 tonnes	9·6	10·7	21·6	20·0	22·6	14·4	32·0	25.0
	(*ii*) Polyethylene	,,	17·5	11·3	28·0	14·0	17·5	10·0	32·0	20·0
	(*iii*) Polystyrene	,,	6·7	6·0	17·5	16·0	10·0	5·4	17·5	8·0
	(*iv*) Synthetic rubber	,,	30·0	22·3	30·0	16·0	30·0	22·0	30·0	26·0
(*g*)	Industrial gases									
	(i) Oxygen . . .	mill. cubic metres	48·8	32·5	Not available		58	34	62	37
	(*ii*) Acetylene	,,	10·3	5·4	Do.		10·8	5·5	12·0	6·0
35.	Paper and paper board . .	'000 tonnes	711·2	580·0	723·0	650·0	730·0	620·0	750·0	635·0
36.	Newsprint]	,,	30·0	29·5	30·0	30·0	30·0	31·0	75·0	45·0
37.	Security paper	tonnes	...	..	—	—	2,700	700	2,700	1,500
38.	Cement	mill. tonnes	12·22	11·07	15·5	13·2	14·0	11·46	15·5	12·5
39.	Rayon									
	(*i*) Filament yarn . . .	'000 tonnes	36·5	35·5	50·0*	50·0*	37·5	37·0	39·0	39·0
	(*ii*) Tyre cord . .	,,	11·0	11·1			16·0	10·0	16·0	12·0
	(*iii*) Staple fibre	,,	26·0**	45·6	26·0**	50·0	26·0**	53·0	58·0	57·0

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*Inclusive of tyre cord.

**Although the licensed capacity is only 26,000 tonnes actual installed capacity is much higher.

Appendix 7.2—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
40. Synthetic fibres									
(*i*) Nylon filament . . (*ii*) Nylon tyre cord and other industrial yarn .	'000 tonnes "	2·2	2·0	3·4	3·0	4·0	2·5	7·0	5·5
(*iii*) Polyester fibre . .	"	2·0	2·6	4·5	3·5	4·5	3·6	4·5	4·5
41. Drugs and pharmaceuticals .	Rs. crores	..	190	..	190	..	210	..	235
42. Paints and varnishes . .	'000 tonnes	106·0	70·1	106·0	80·0	106·0	77·0	110·0	85·0
43. Rubber manufactures									
(*i*) Automobile tyres . .	millions	3·3	2·43	3·3	3·0	3·3	2·80	3·41	3·20
(*ii*) Bicycle tyres . .	"	20·57	20·34	20·5	20·0	20·57	22·45	21·56	24·00
44. Glass	'000 tonnes	595·3	292·6	566·9	300·0	596·8	305·0	610·0	330·0
45. Jute textiles . . .	mill. tonnes	1·2	1·1	1·2	1·4	1·5	1·16	1·5	1·3
46. Cotton textiles									
(*i*) Yarn	mill. kgs.	16·70 (a)	902	16·70 (a)	900	17·25 (a)	920	17·75 (a)	950
(*ii*) Cloth (mill sector) .	mill. metres	2·08 (b)	4,202	2·08 (b)	4,200	2·08 (b)	4,200	2·10 (b)	4,300
47. Woollen cloth . . .	"	43·6	9·54	43·6	16·0	43·6	9·5	43·6	10·0
48. Sugar	lakh tonnes	33·8	21·5	33·8	22·0	34·7	22·2	35·8	29·0
49. Vanaspati	'000 tonnes	591·6	406·1	592.0	410.0	627·7	422·8	650·0	500·0
Minerals									
50. Coal	mill. tonnes	..	71·0	..	72·5	..	71·0	..	75·0
51. Iron ore	—	..	26·3	..	26·5	..	27	..	29
52. Crude oil	"	..	4·8	..	6·0	..	5·8	..	6·15
53. Petroleum products . .	"	12·7	11·9	15·5	14·2	15·5	13·6	15·5	15·2

(*a*) Million spindles. (*b*) Lakh looms.

APPENDIX 7·3

1968-69 *Plan outlay on Central industrial and mineral projects*

(Rs. lakhs)

Name of the project	1966-67	1967-68		1968-69
	Actual outlay	Plan outlay	Revised estimates	Plan outlay
1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals				
(Department of Iron and Steel)				
1. Hindustan Steel Ltd. . .	7,010·00	6,000·00	6,000·00	4,000·00
2. Bokaro Steel Plant . .	1,819·00	7,500·00	5,500·00	11,000·00
3. Mysore Iron and Steel Works	1,145·50	350·00	1,328·70	296·00
	9,974·50	13,850·00	12,828·70	15,296·00
(Department of Mines and Metals)				
1. Koyna Aluminium . .	70·00	600·00	115·00	550·00
2. Korba Aluminium . .				
3. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	736·00	289·00	254·00	208·00
4. Expansion of Zawar Mines				
5. Zinc Smelter, Visakhapatnam	10·64	..	0·11	...
6. N.C.D.C. . . .	2,584·00	2,215·00	1,882·00	1,625·00
7. N.M.D.C.	780·00	1,625·00	785·00	725·00*
8. Neyveli Lignite Corporation	1,447·00	1,390·00	1,800·00	260·00
9. Durgapur Coke Ovens .	..	10·00	..	..
10. Singereni Collieries Co.	354·00	362·00	424·00	300·00
11. Central Ropeways . .	304·00	270·00	160·00	200·00
12. Orissa Mining Corporation .	81·00	..	...	...
13. Geological Survey of India	175·00	400·00	334·00	450·00
14. Indian Bureau of Mines .	..	10·00	..	15·00
15. Aerial Survey . . .	25·95	248·00	135·55	233·00
16. Hindustan Copper . .	277·60	†	472·00	900·00
17. Production cell in coal controller's organisation .	3·00	..	3·00	3·00
18. Assessment of Resources Committee . . .	..	..	2·00	2·00
	6,848·19	7,419·00	6,366·66	5,471·00

*Excluding power schemes.
†Included under N.M.D.C.

Appendix 7.3—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs				
(Department of Industrial Development)				
1. Heavy Electricals Ltd.	1,348 ·00	1,169 ·00	959 ·00	830 ·00
2. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (including expansion of Ramachandrapuram and Tiruchy Plants)	3,788 ·00	2,779 ·00	3,301 ·00	2,263 ·00
3. Heavy Engineering Corporation (including Foundry Forge)	3,965 ·00	2,906 ·00	2686 ·00	2,736 ·00
4. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation	3,725 ·00	443 ·00	713 ·00	479 ·00
5. Hindustan Machine Tools	202 ·00	255 ·00	448 ·00	250 ·00
6. Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Project	24 ·00	374 ·00	150 ·00	435 ·00
7. Triveni Structurals	78 ·00	170 ·00	167 ·00	150 ·00
8. Machine Tools Project, Ajmer	31 ·00	106 ·00	87 ·00	150 ·00
9. Research and Development Organisation	..	..	5 ·00	11 ·00
10. Central agency for inspection for boilers	..	..	1 ·00	3 ·00
11. Hindustan Cables Ltd. **(*i*) Aluminium Sheathing Plant** **(*ii*) Expansion of dry core cables** **(*iii*) Second Cable Factory**	100 ·00	173 ·00	86 ·00	140 ·00
12. National Instruments Ltd. (including ophthalmic glass project)	160 ·00	145 ·00	110 ·00	49 ·00
13. Instrumentation Limited	225 ·00	127 ·00	159 ·00	39 ·[illegible]
14. Cement Corporation of India	142 ·00	353 ·00	214 ·00	[illegible]
15. Expansion of N. E. P. A. Mills	122 ·00	275 ·00	195 ·00	[illegible]01 ·00
16. Hindustan Photo Films	184 ·00	135 ·00	145 ·00	278 ·00
17. Travancore Titanium Products	..	30 ·00	3[illegible]	143 ·00
18. National Productivity Council	23 ·00	25 ·00	[illegible]·00	30 ·00
19. Indian Standards Institution	40 ·00	49 ·00	24 ·00	25 ·00
20. National Industrial Development Corporation	70 ·83	71 ·00	53 ·00	47 ·00
21. Fabrication shop for fertilisers and chemicals	..	10[illegible]	11 ·00	..
22. Foundry Forge Plant, Wardha	23 ·00	[illegible]·00	..	1 ·00
		2 ·13	2 ·00	0 ·05

Appendix 7·3—*contd*

(Rs. Lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5
23. Pumps and Compressors Project	41·00	5·00	1·00	
24. Agricultural Tractors Project	2·00	30·00	0·25	27·00
25. Paper Corporation . .	2·00	10·00	....	10·00
26. Hindustan Salt Ltd. .	...	5·00	5·00	10·00
27. Tungabhadra Steel Project .	51·00	...	...	...
	14,346·83	9,647·13	9,552·25	8,467·05
Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Department of Chemicals)				
1. Fertiliser Corporation of India				
(*i*) Namrup Fertiliser Project . . .	1,365·00	1,231·00	1,859·00	2,575·00
(*ii*) Gorakhpur Fertiliser Project . . .				
(*iii*) Durgapur Fertiliser Project . . .				
(*iv*) Sindri Rationalisation Scheme . .				
(*v*) Barauni Fertiliser Project . . .				
(*vi*) Namrup Expansion .				
(*vii*) Trombay Expansion .				
(*viii*) One new project . .				
(*ix*) Provision for operating unit of Fertiliser Corpotion of India.				
2. Cochin Fertiliser Project .	410·00	915·00	875·00	1,142·00
3. Fourth Stage Expansion of FACT				
4. Madras Fertiliser Project .	7·50	765·00	693·25	2,088·00
5. Kanpur Fertiliser Project . (Central share only)	..	...	47·50	95·00
6. Pyrites and Chemicals Development Corporation Ltd. (Sulphuric acid project and Mining Project for 2·4 lakh tonnes of pyrites and its expansion) . . .	105·27	285·00	385·00	423·00
7. Indian drugs and pharmaceuticals :				
(*i*) Synthetic Drugs Plant	1,150·00	760·00	1,085·00	..
(*ii*) Antibiotics Plant .				
8. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	22·30	66·00	28·60	54·59
9. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	2·92	57·00	44·81	78·21
10. Training Institute, Guindy .	..	10·00	8·25	25·00
11. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. . . .	50·00	400·00	120·00	400·00
12. Gujarat Aromatics Project	6·00	35·00	47·50	100·00
	3,118·99	4,524·00	5,194·16	6,980·80

Appendix 7·3—*contd.*

(Rs. Lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5
(Department of Petroleum)				
1. Oil and Natural Gas Commission	3,980 ·00	4,467 ·00	4,596 ·00	4,725 ·00
2. Oil India Limited . .	480 ·00	38 ·00	666 ·00	790 ·00
3. Indian Oil Corporation .	1,573 ·00	2,195 ·00*	1,172 ·00	1,323 ·00
4. Madras Refinery . .	799 ·00	442 ·00	2,052 ·00	1,858 ·00
5. Lube India Limited . . .	84 ·00	396 ·00	1,597 ·00	..
6. Lubrizol India Limited .	25 ·00	74 ·00	70 ·00	37 ·00
	6,941 ·00	7 612 ·00	10,153 ·00	8,733 ·00
Ministry of Transport and Shipping				
1. Hindustan Shipyard subsidy	148 ·40	100 ·00	200 ·00	250 ·00
2. Hindustan Shipyard Development	34 ·50	110 ·00	62 ·00	120 ·00
3. Dry Dock	27 ·30		75 ·00	200 ·00
4. Second Shipyard– Cochin .	8 ·80	20 ·00	3 ·00	50 ·00
	219 ·00	230 ·00	340 ·00	620 ·00
Ministry of Finance				
1. Security Paper Mill . .	235 ·18	207 ·00	138 ·39	42 ·00
2. Kolar Gold Mines . .	21 ·75	36 ·59	36 ·58	58 ·30
3. New Alkaloid Factory .	0 ·96	30 ·00	1 ·33	25 ·00
4. Bombay Mint (quarters) .				
5. Alipore Mint (quarters)	..	..	3 ·38	17 ·05
6. India Security Press (staff quarters and hospitals)	..	..	1 ·23	3 ·60
7. Loan assistance to financial Institutions . . .	6,500 ·00	4,000 ·00	3,000 ·00	3,500 ·00
	6,757.89	4,273 ·59	3,180 ·91	3,645 ·95
Ministry of Commerce				
1. Plantations . . .	152 ·00	199 ·00	198 ·48	214 ·92
2. Introduction of metric system	25·00	22·00	20·00	25·00
3. Textile Corporation . .	..	..	10·00	100·00
	177·00	221·00	228·48	339·92
Department of Atomic Energy	200·00	525·00	402·00	1065·00
GRAND TOTAL . .	48,583·40	48,301·72	48,246·16	50,618·72

*Including Haldia Refinery.

APPENDIX 9·1

Outlays on transport and communications programme for 1968-69

(Rs. crores)

Programmes		1967-68 Expenditure	1968-69 Outlay
1		2	3
A. Transport			
Railways	. Centre	182·25	172·00
Roads	. Centre	40·02	34·75
	States	49·40	47·53
	Union Territories	11·42	10·63
	TOTAL . . .	100·84	92·91
Road Transport . .	. Centre . . .	0·10	0·41
	States . . .	14·15	11·44
	Union Territories . .	1·95	2·10
	TOTAL . . .	16·20	13·95
Major Ports . . .	. Centre . . .	14·60	18·00
Minor Port . . .	. Centre . . .	1·88	2·42
	States . . .	1·30	1·60
	Union Territories . .	0·67	0·94
	TOTAL	3·85	4·96
Shipping . . .	. Centre . . .	11·13	13·00
	Union Territories . .	0·49	0·21
	TOTAL . . .	11·62	13·21
Inland Water Transport	. Centre . . .	3·43	1·30
	States . . .	0·23	0·20
	Union Territories . .	..	..
	TOTAL . . .	3·66	1·50
Lighthouses . .	. Centre . . .	0·57	0·51
Civil Air Transport	. Centre . . .	22·58	28·04
	States . . .	0·09	0·02
	Union Territories . .	0·15	0·15
	TOTAL . . .	22·82	28·21

Appendix 9.1—*contd.*

1		2	3
Farakka Barrage	Centre	14·51	16·40
TOTAL—TRANSPORT	Centre	291·07	286·83
	States	65·17	60·79
	Union Territories	14·68	14·03
	TOTAL	370·92	361·65
B. ***Tourism***	Centre	1·65	2·98
	States	1·49	1·45
	Unin Territories	0·25	0·15
	TOTAL	3·39	4·58
C. ***Communications***			
Posts and Telegraphs	Centre	42·90*	47·80*
Other communications	Centre	1·73	7·49
	TOTAL	44·63	55·59
D. ***Broadcasting***	Centre	5·15	4·64
GRAND TOTAL	Centre	342·50	349·74
	States	66·66	62·24
	Union Territories	14·93	14·18
	TOTAL	424·09	426·16

*Excluding expenditure on petty works met from P. & T's own resources.

APPENDIX 13.1

Outlay and expenditure for 1967-68 and 1968-69—Water supply and sanitation

(Rs. lakhs)

	1967-68		1968-69
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3	4
I *Centre*	40·00	50·00	40·00
II. *States*			
1. Andhra Pradesh	238·00	238·00	200·00
2. Assam	60·00	60·00	75·00
3. Bihar	283·00	228·00	281·00
4. Gujarat	167·00	167·00	192·00
5. Haryana	38·00	38·00	38·00
6. Jammu and Kashmir	90·00	90·00	80·00
7. Kerala	149·00	159·00	160·00
8. Madhya Pradesh	171·00	171·00	230·00
9. Madras	387·00	335·00	120·00
10. Maharashtra	424·00	516·00	800·00
11. Mysore	229·00	229·00	224·00
12. Nagaland	36·00	36·00	40·00
13. Orissa	63·00	63·00	50·00
14. Punjab	55·00	55·00	25·00
15. Rajasthan	335·00	335·00	80·00
16. Uttar Pradesh	328·00	298·00	300·00
17. West Bengal	98·00	86·00	43·00
TOTAL	3,151·00	3,104·00	2,913·00
III. *Union Territories*			
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1·00	14·00	10·00
2. Chandigarh	..	0·50	0·19
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3·20	1·60	1·50
4. Delhi	307·00	352·00	275·00
5. Goa, Daman and Diu	80·00	81·00	75·00
6. Himachal Pradesh	49·00	51·00	35·00
7. Laccadive Minicoy and Amindive Island	*	..	...
8. Manipur	12·00	12·00	6·00
9. NEFA	...	10·00	9·43
10. Pondicherry	13·00	10·00	13·18
11. Tripura	3·00	..	3·00
TOTAL UNION TERRITORIES	468·20	532·10	428·30
TOTAL STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES	3,619·20	3,636·10	3,341·30
GRAND TOTAL (I, II & III)	3,659·20	3,686·10	3,381·30

*Included under Health and Family Planning.

APPENDIX 14·1

Outlay and expenditure incurred in 1967-68 and outlay for 1968-69—housing programmes in the States

(Rs. lakhs)

States/Union Territories	1967-68 Outlay	1967-68 Expenditure	1968-69 Outlay
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	21·00	20·00	20·00
2. Assam	11·00	11·00	10·00
3. Bihar	16·50	13·50	6·00
4. Gujarat	50·00	50·00	60·00
6. Haryana	0·65	0·65	0·50
6. Jammu and Kashmir	20·00	25·00	25·00
7. Kerala	24·00	30·00	16·00
8. Madhya Pradesh	30·00	30·00	30·00
9. Madras	93·00	124·00	50·00
10. Maharashtra	220·00	204·00	250·00
11. Mysore	50·00	44·00	45·00
12. Nagaland	10·00	10·00	10·00
13. Orissa	22·00	20·00	11·00
14. Punjab	20·00	20·00	10·00
15. Rajasthan	11·00	12·00	5·00
16. Uttar Pradesh	45·00	49·00	40·00
17. West Bengal	177·00	166·00	163·00
TOTAL—STATES	821·15	829·15	751·50
Union Territories			
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1·00	0·50	3·00
2. Chandigarh	..	1·00	2·00
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	..	1·50
4. Delhi	299·00	288·00	200·00
5. Goa, Daman and Diu	15·00	16·00	4·00
6. Himachal Pradesh	10·00	17·00	5·00
7. Laccadive Minicoy and Amindive Islands	0·05	0·05	0·05
8. Manipur	6·00	6·00	4·00
9. NEFA	..	..	..
10. Pondicherry	11·00	8·50	10·51
11. Tripura	8·00	9·00	5·80
TOTAL—UNION TERRITORIES	350·05	346·05	235·86
TOTAL—STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES	1,171·20	1,175·20	987·36

APPENDIX 14·2

Outlay for 1968-69 and expenditure during 1967-68 on schemes relating to housing—Central Sector

(Rs. lakhs)

	1967-1968		1968-69
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3	4
1. Dock labour housing	21·00	10·69	18·00
2. Slum clearance (Central share) . .	430·97	430·89	305·00
3. Land acquisition and development .	2·60	1·60	3·00
4. Office and residential accommodation	750·00	780·00	620·00
5. Cellular Concrete Factories . . .	..	..	100·00
6. Experimental housing	11·00	11·00	11·00
7. Housing statistics	4·00	..	6·00
TOTAL	1,219·57	1,234·18	1,063·00

APPENDIX 14·3

Physical programmes for 1967-68 and 1968-69—housing

(No. of additional houses constructed)

States/Union Territories	1967-68		1968-69
	Target	Achievement	Anticipated
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	1,720	1,035	1,140
2. Assam	281	281	473
3. Bihar	520	185	520
4. Gujarat	2,545	2,545	4,108
5. Haryana	..	..	50
6. Jammu and Kashmir	400	400	283
7. Kerala	362	698	768
8. Madhya Pradesh	918	918	1,093
9. Madras	2,230	3,175	2,540
10. Maharashtra	3,677	3,381	2702
11. Mysore	2,907	3,807	1,800
12. Nagaland	100*	100*	100*
13. Orissa	622	425	1,085
14. Punjab	500	476	710
15. Rajasthan	512	512	620
16. Uttar Pradesh	880	880	1,160
17. West Bengal	2,650	2,650	2,200
TOTAL—STATES	21,024	21,468	21,352
Union Territories			
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	13	11
2. Chandigarh	11	11	60
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	..	52
4. Delhi	4,671 +3,700P	1,764 +3,700P	3,976 +2,500P
5. Goa, Daman and Diu	50	..	384
6. Himachal Pradesh	211	211	262
7. Laccadive Minicoy and Amindive Islands	2	2	2
8. Manipur	185*	N.A.	190*
9. N.E.F.A.	..	..	..
10. Pondicherry	84	87	118
11. Tripura	76	76	83
TOTAL—UNION TERRITORIES	5,305	2,164	5,138
GRAND TOTAL—STATES and UNION TERRITORIES	26,329 ±3,700P	23,632 ±3700P	26,490 ±2,500P

*Estimated.

P—Plots.

APPENDIX 14·4

Outlays for 1968-69 and outlays and expenditure for 1967-68—urban development schemes

(Rs. lakhs)

States/Union Territories	1967-68		1968-69
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	3·00	3·00	3·00
2. Assam	6·00	6·00	6·00
3. Bihar	8·50	8·50	4·00
4. Gujarat	3·00	3·00	5·00
5. Haryana	0·35	0·35	0·50
6. Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..
7. Kerala	18·00	17·00	14·00
8. Madhya Pradesh	8·00	7·00	3·00
9. Madras	26·00	26·00	10·00
10. Maharashtra	26·00	19·00	50·00
11. Mysore	..	..	..
12. Nagaland	10·00	10·00	10·00
13. Orissa	10·00	10·00	9·00
14. Punjab	11·00	11·00	2·00
15. Rajasthan	1·00	2·00	2·00
16. Uttar Pradesh	1·00	1·00	..
17. West Bengal	63·00	61·00	31·00
TOTAL—STATES	194·85	184·85	149·50
Union Territories			
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1·00	0·40	1·00
2. Chandigarh	..	...	..
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	...	..	...
4. Delhi	..	..	..
5. Goa, Daman and Diu	..	6·00	..
6. Himachal Pradesh	2·00	1·00	3·00
7. Laccadive Minicoy and Minicoy Islands	..	—	...
8. Manipur	..	..	..
9. NEFA	..	..	..
10. Pondicherry	9·00	7·50	6·00
11. Tripura	..	..	..
TOTAL—UNION TERRITORIES	12·00	14·90	10·00
GRAND TOTAL	206·85	199·75	159·50

APPENDIX 15·1

Outlay for 1968-69 on welfare of backward classes—Centrally sponsored schemes

(Rs. crores)

Schemes	1967-68 Expenditure	1968-69 Outlay
1	2	3
1. Tribal Development Blocks	4·59	5·28
2. Post-matric scholarships	3·91	3·25*
3. Girls' hostels	0·19	0·18
4. Cooperatives	0·20	0 .40
5. Research, training and special projects	0·11	0·12
6. Career planning and allied schemes	0·03	0·11
7. Improvement of working and living conditions	0·10	0·20
8. Denotified tribes and nomadic tribes	0·41	0·50
9. Aid to voluntary agencies	0·25	0·27
TOTAL	9·79	10·31
Loan provision	0·20	0·20
GRAND TOTAL	9·99	10·51

*Tentative.

APPENDIX 15·2

Outlay for 1968-69 on welfare of backward classes—State schemes

(Rs. lakhs)

States	1967-68 Expenditure	1968-69 Outlay
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	30	30
2. Assam	45	55
3. Bihar	60	60
4. Gujarat	72	75
5. Haryana	25	25
6. Jammu and Kashmir	7	7
7. Kerala	30	30
8. Madhya Pradesh	101	150
9. Madras	176	89
10. Maharashtra	57	85
11. Mysore	60	70
12. Nagaland	20	16
13. Orissa	57	40
14. Punjab	28	15
15. Rajasthan	29	30
16. Uttar Pradesh	56	55
17. West Bengal	76	52
TOTAL	929	884

APPENDIX-16·1

Outlay on social welfare for 1968-69

(Rs. lakhs)

Schemes	1967-68 Expenditure	1968-69 Outlay
1	2	3
I. *Central Sector*		
1. Family and child welfare projects and continuation of the remaining welfare extension projects	61·80	81·00
2. Special programmes for children :		
(*i*) Holiday homes	2·00	5·00
(*ii*) Production of children's literature etc.	3·00	11·50
3. Special programmes for women :		
(*i*) Condensed courses of education for adult women	19·50	19·00
(*ii*) Socio-economic programme	3·00	4·50
(*iii*) Dais and mahila mandal training	..	0·65
4. (*i*) Grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations	60·00	72·00
(*ii*) Night shelters	0·10	0·10
(*iii*) Field counselling	..	..
(*iv*) Welfare extension projects (urban)	2·00	2·60
(*v*) Other schemes of the Central Social Welfare Board	1·60	3·65
5. Strengthening of voluntary welfare organisations	4·00	2·80
6. Education of the handicapped	10·14	13·14
7. Welfare of non-student youth (including pre-vocational training)	37·37	36·42
8. Social defence :		
(*i*) Central share for the social defence and care schemes of the State Governments	20·00	20·00
(*ii*) Central share for the social and moral hygiene and after-care programmes		
(*iii*) Central bureau of correctional services		
(*iv*) Financial assistance to the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India	...	1.16
9. Training, research, surveys and administration	6·79	6·72
10. Central share for the social welfare schemes of the State Governments (other than social defence after-care and welfare of the handicapped persons)	20·00	20·00
11. Rehabilitation of the displaced persons	18·10	11·05
12. All India Prohibition Council	..	1·00
13. Grants to State Governments for educational work on Prohibition and Nashabandi Lok Karya Kshetras	..	1·00
TOTAL	269·40	313·29
II. *State Sector**	147·32	144·00
III. *Union Territories*	22·00	14·00
GRAND TOTAL	438·72	471·29

*Programme-wise details not available, state-wise distribution is, however, shown overleaf.

Appendix 16·1—*contd.*

1 States	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	6·93	5·00
2. Assam	7·50	12·00
3. Bihar	1·25	1·00
4. Gujarat	18·00	10·00
5. Haryana	4·00	4·00
6. Jammu and Kashmir	4·63	4·00
7. Kerala	4·59	5·00
8. Madhya Pradesh	8·07	2·00
9. Madras	12·41	10·00
10. Maharashtra	20·00	25·00
11. Mysore	8·00	10·00
12. Nagaland	..	1·00
13. Orissa	2·70	3·00
14. Punjab	7·00	3·00
15. Rajasthan	3·00	3·00
16. Uttar Pradesh	3·00	10·00
17. West Bengal	36·24	30·00
TOTAL	147·32	144·00

APPENDIX-19·1

Annual Plan for 1968-69—Department of Statistics

(Rs. lakhs)

	Scheme	1967-68 Expenditure	1968-69 Outlay
1.	Preparation of indices of comparative costliness and national income estimates	9·45	10·00
2.	Expansion of industrial statistics		
3.	Annual survey of small scale industries undertaken on behalf of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs		
4.	Extension of NSS to Goa and Pondicherry		
5.	Collection, compilation and improvement of statistics relating to scientific and industrial research		
6.	Grants in aid to Indian Statistical Institute	25·50	23·00*
7.	Tabulation of NSS and other data required by Government.	5·00	10·00*
8.	Honeywell Computer Centre	30·00**	18·00*
9.	(*i*) Reorganisation of training facilities	..	1·53
	(*ii*) Creation of an analytical unit in the Planning and State Statistics Division of CSO	..	1·66
	(*iii*) Development of statistical intelligence and extension work in CSO	..	0·37
	(*iv*) Development of prices and cost of living statistics	..	0.20
	(*v*) Coordination of NSS tabulation in Centre and States	..	0·26
	(*vi*) Scheme relating to national income		
	(*a*) Studies on private consumption expenditure	..	0·65
	(*b*) Studies on reproducible tangible wealth		
	(*vii*) Expansion of industrial statistics	..	1·89
	(*viii*) Revision of house rent survey and price collection in middle class survey	..	0·30
	TOTAL	69·95	67·86@

****Instead of four, it is now proposed to set up only three computers.**

@ Another high priority scheme entitled 'Preparation of up-to-date frame in urban areas of National Sample Survey at a cost of Rs. 1·90 lakhs is proposed to be taken up within the budgetary ceiling and out of likely savings from the scheme marked*, if possible.

APPENDIX 19·2

Annual Plan outlay for 1968-69 on statistics—State Sector

(Rs. lakh)

States/Union Territories	Total outlay agreed by the Planning Commission	Distribution of outlay shown in column (1)										
		Core Schemes										
		Survey of distributive trade	Improvement of State income estimates	Housing statistics cells in the SSB	Training programmes	Machine tabulation unit	Unit for statistics of resources for planning	Municipal statistics year book and distt. statistics handbook	Survey of village small scale industries	Survey of goods traffic by road	Total crore schemes	Non-core schemes
	1	2	3*	4*	5	6	7	8	9*	10*	11	12
States												
1. Andhra Pradesh	2	0·20	0·26	0·05	..	0·11	0·43	..	..	..	1.05	0·95
2. Assam	3	0·30	0·30	0·10	0·10	0·20	0·13	0·20	..	..	1·33	1·67
3. Bihar	2	..	0·21	0·20	0·11	0·76	0·15	0·20	..	..	1·63	0·37
4. Gujarat	4	0·10	0·32	0·38	0·15	0·50	0·10	0·11	..	..	1·66	2·34
5. Haryana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Jammu and Kashmir	2	0·15	0·18	0·07	0·10	1·50	..	..	..	..	2·00	..
7. Kerala	3	0·23	0·34	0·38	0·50	0·41	0·30	0·20	..	..	2·36	0·64
8. Madhya Pradesh	1	0·20	0·20	0·05	0·10	0·05	0·20	0·20	..	..	1·00	..
9. Madras	4	1·61	0·30	0·22	0·28	..	0·20	0·80	..	..	3·61	0·39
10. Maharashtra	1	0·30	0·56	..	0·14	..	..	..	..	..	1·00	..
11. Mysore	4	0·30	0·46	(a)	..	..	0·40	1·10 (b)	..	..	2·26	1·74

*Three core schemes viz. (1) Housing statistics cells in Local Self Government and Public Works Department (2) Survey of village and small scale industries and (3) Survey of goods traffic by road appropriately belong to other heads of development and outlays have mainly been provided under respective heads.

(a) Included under column (8). (b) Includes outlay for the scheme housing statistics under column (4).

APPENDIX 19·2—*contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12
Appendix 9·2—*contd.*												
12. Nagaland	3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1·50	1·50
13. Orissa	3	0·59	0·80	..	0·71	..	0·40	0·50	..	..	3·00	..
14. Punjab	3	0·80	0·45	..	..	0·52	0·33	0·80	..	..	2·90	0·10
15. Rajasthan	2	0·62	0·20	0·08	0·20	..	0·15	0·01	..	..	1·26	0·74
16. Uttar Pradesh	1	..	0·77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·77	0·23
17. West Bengal	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·91	1·97	..	2·88	0·12
TOTAL—STATES	*4*	*5·40*	*5·55*	*1·53*	*2·39*	*4·05*	*2·79*	*5·03*	*1·97*	..	*30·21*	*10·79*
Union Territories												
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Chandigarh	0·13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·13
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0·16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·16
4. Delhi (c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Goa, Daman and Diu	2·50	0·23	0·15	0·30	0·10	0·25	0·20	0·20	..	..	1·43	1·07
6. Himachal Pradesh	1·00	..	...	..	...	0·20	..	..	..	..	0·20	0·80
7. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindiwe Islands (c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Manipur	1·94 (d)	0·15	..	..	0·20	0·30	0·18	0·18	..	..	1·01	0·93 (d)
9. N.E.F.A.	0·35	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	0·35
10. Pondicherry	0·47	..	..	0·04	..	..	..	..	0·03	..	0·07	0·40
11. Tripura	2·00	0·25	0·50	..	0·12	0·42	0·21	0·16	..	..	1·66	0·34
TOTAL UNION TERRITORIES	*8·55*	*0·63*	*0·65*	*0·34*	*0·42*	*1·17*	*0·59*	*0·54*	*0·03*	..	*4·37*	*4·18*
GRAND TOTAL	*49·55*	*6·03*	*6·20*	*1·87*	*2·81*	*5·22*	*3·38*	*5·57*	*2·00*	..	*34·50*	*14·97*

(c) In the Annual Plan for Delhi and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindiwe Island the sum of Rs. 6·00 lakhs and Rs. 0·26 lakh respectively have been provided under Miscellaneous for which break up is not available. Provision for 'Statistics' if any would be made from these outlays.

(d) Includes evaluation.

8PC 68—5,000—24-7-68—GIPF.